FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SARNEY ACCEPTS REAGAN'S INVITATION TO VISIT

PY050201 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 23

[Text] Brasilia -- President Ronald Reagan yesterday extended an invitation to President Jose Sarney to visit the United States beginning 10 September. According to an Itamaraty source, the purpose of the invitation is to dispel speculation that relations between the two countries have deteriorated over the problem raised by the Brazilian Informatics Law. The source said that the visit will demonstrate the interest of the two countries in maintaining good relations.

Officially, however, Reagan's invitation is meant to reciprocate his visit to Brazil in 1982. Sarney will hold two working meetings with the U.S. President and will be offered a banquet on 10 September. He will spend the next 2 days in New York, fulfilling an as yet undetermined agenda. According to Itamaraty, the Brazilian presidential delegation will be made up of important personalities considering the political importance the two governments attach to the visit.

The two presidents will make an overall review of bilateral relations. Sarney's visit, however, will not interfere with the talks between the Brazilian and U.S. delegations on the Informatics Law. This visit will not obviate a future meeting between Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss that matter. Itamaraty denied that the invitation to President Sarney is intended to speed up a solution to the problem and to force the Brazilian Government to take a final position on the question of the reserved market.

The way Brazilian diplomats see it, the initiative by the U.S. President marks the high point of a policy of rapprochment, which began in April, following the Brazilian Government's reaction to the U.S. criticism of and threats of reprisal against the Informatics Law.

MEETING WITH U.S. ON INFORMATICS ENDS IN PARIS

PY032010 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Within the next 10 days, the United States will present a list of specific topics with examples of its objections to informatics market reservation law. Brazil then will answer the list item by item.

A joint communique was issued yesterday in Paris, at the close of the talks held by the U.S. and Brazilian delegations throughout the day. The communique said:

During the meeting the two delegations found topics on which they agree, and points of concern for the two countries. The topics on which they agree offer real possibilities for progress.

Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, who led the Brazilian delegation, said that the atmosphere of the meeting was satisfactory. According to him, the talks were based on the principle established by President Jose Sarney that the Informatics Law is not negotiable.

The meeting gave the U.S. delegation another opportunity to gather information on the details of the Brazilian laws and to ask questions. Three topics are of special interest to the U.S. delegation:

1. The effect on U.S. trade of the system adopted by Brazil for the implementation of the Information Law in the country.

2. The Brazilian legislation for the forming of joint ventures, that is, mixed-economy enterprises, in the informatics sector.

3. The Brazilian position toward the adoption of a body of laws to protect software.

These questions have not yet been answered. They will form part of a document, with precise questions, to be presented by the Americans to Brazilian authorities in 10 days. Another meeting will then be held in August, probably in Paris.

According to a report by Ambassador Flecha de Lima, the dialogue with the Americans is essentially political. He added that during this Paris meeting the Brazilian delegation insisted on making it clear that Brazil has no intention of modifying its information laws. The situation remains open on the possibility of adapting the law in the most convenient way, the communique stated.

Sarney Denies Joint Ventures

PY051803 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] President Jose Sarney denied yesterday having authorized joint ventures with foreign enterprises in the informatics field with the purpose of developing computer programs.

The president asserted that so far no decision has been made, noting that the informatics law will not be mofidied.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD ANNOUNCES DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY042130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1314 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Jul (EFE) -- Brazil's Central Bank president Fernao Bracher confirmed today that an agreement will be signed in New York on 25 July with creditor commercial banks. This agreement is to refinance $31 billion in debts, which reached maturity in 1985, and debts that will fall due in 1986.

Bracher said the agreement was reached last week when the Central Bank decided to take over the debts of three Brazilian commercial banks which were liquidated in out-of-court settlements. Brazil will pay $31 billion to foreign commercial banks. This represents 30 percent of the country's total foreign debt.

Of that amount, $15 billion will be for the amortization of the principal of debts with 1985 and 1986 maturity dates. The remaining $16 billion will cover commercial and interbank credits.

Fernao Bracher will travel to New York on 25 July to sign the agreement documents. The creditor commercial banks will have until the last half of August to sign the documents.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE, STRIKE

Calls for 'Responsibility'

PY040212 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet stated today that what Chile needs is seriousness and responsibility; not anarchy or revolution. He made the statement upon thanking members of the (Lircay) Center for Historical Studies for an award delivered to him during a ceremony held at the O'Higgins Hall in La Mondeda Palace.

Pinochet said that despite the government's efforts, there are people who, resorting to violence and reciting trite slogans, are seeking to bring about disorder and social agitation.

[Begin recording] What Chile needs is seriousness and responsibility; not anarchy or revolution. The Constitution can be fully enforced only by respecting the laws and by promoting work; not by instigating crimes and terrorism, let alone by organizing stoppages or encouraging subversion. [end recording]

Praises Workers, Criticizes Opposition

PY042248 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86 [Text] President Pinochet has said that there are some people who apparently wish to apply the Nicaraguan model in Chile, where there is only one choice: either order of chaos. The chief of state made this statement during a brief encounter with journalists accredited to Government House. Regarding the events of recent days, President Pinochet expressed his recognition and [word indistinct] to the large majority of workers for having gone to work normally despite the difficulties raised by opposition sectors. He acknowledged all the sectors that went to work despite the hindrance caused by inconsiderate people who did not mind harming others.

President Pinochet was asked if he thought the stoppage represented the opposition's legitimate expression of dissidence, or if he thought it was actually an escalation of violence organized by Marxist sectors with purposes other than peaceful disagreement.

The president replied: The proposals and statements made by the leaders very clearly indicated their purpose to destabilize the government by uniting their forces, engaging in civil disobedience, and fostering ungovernability. He added that, in this action, there was unity of groups ranging from Christian Democrats to Communists under what they call a wide spectrum. This means, he said, that those self-proclaimed democrats are acting with the antidemocrats and terrorists.

The president said that the facts have shown that communism has led the strategy, intimidating the population with bombs and anonymous messages, particularly the bus drivers, thus reducing public transportation and affecting the normal development of activities.

Therefore, the president asked, what sort of legitimate dissidence can we speak of? They are no dissidents, he said, they simply defy authority, break the law, and on many occasions, favor violent confrontation.

Finally the president said: I have heard a few people speak of success and triumph with insolence, but their lack of social sensibility is extreme.

Comments on Student Unrest

PY050358 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President Pinochet has stated that the students who really want to study cannot remain passive in the face of violence. Regarding the recent incident, he said that they just demonstrate the irresponsibility of certain opposition leaders who are (?blind) and hope to end this regime, and who dream of peaceful protests that never turn out peaceful.

This was one of the many subject discussed by the president during a talk with journalists accredited to Government House.

Regarding events during the recent protests organized by opposition sectors, the president asked the journalists if any wise person would believe that such actions favor democracy. He reiterated that the link between mobilization and violence is [word indistinct], and this was proven once again in the last 2 days.

Continuing with the same subject, he was asked his opinion of the warning by Cardinal Juan FRancisco FResno to the organizers of the mobilizations, recommeding that they reject violence and not join the destructive terrorism.

Pinochet answered that since the call of the [word indistinct] appeared, it was known that it would lead to violence and terrorism. And, he said, this is the result of the influence exerted by Marxism on opposition sectors. Therefore Cardinal Fresno's opinion shows a contradiction between the majority and those who seek violence.

The cardinal has made a wise and necessary warning, he said, in keeping the government's principles in such [word indistinct] circumstances.

Asked about the university crisis, the president spoke about several aspects of the subject. Regarding the possibility of closing down some colleges or of expelling students, he said that the violent acts that took place in the university demonstrate they are part of a coldly planned strategy. He added that this strategy used the students for political purposes, and a university that is subject to such influences is not a true university.

Questioned by our radio station about the troubles affecting the students who really want to study and who see their school term shorted by the many class suspensions, Pinochet said that those students must not assume a passive attitude before violence. That position in the face of pressure of political violence can be comfortable he said, but it harms them and the university. I ask them to understand that violence in the universities is promoted by a few political activists who do not want to accept any attitude or position different from their own.

He added that each day that these monorities are allowed to impose their unreasonable goals is one more day lost for the students' rights to progress and build their own future.

Regarding terrorism, he reiterated that each Chilean must be aware of this problem and adopt a define position since [words indistinct] there are groups which call themselves democratic but carry out their actions in conjuction with the terrorists.

As regarding the recently created Human Rights Commission, he explained that it was set up a contribution to the validity of these rights, and it is a decision in keeping with the government's traditional attitude of respect for the people.

Finally, and in face of the attitude of those who affirm that the president's main interest is to perpetuate himself in power, he categorically said their own desire to reach power is so great that it does not allow them to be objective or to evaluate things seriously.

MINISTRY REJECTS ALLEGED FRG, U.S. STATEMENTS

PY042030 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has labeled comments by the FRG deputy minister of foreign affairs about the national situation and the violence conducted by extremist elements as insolent and unfitting. These comments were made by the Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes.

[Begin Valdes recording] So far, all we have is a press report, and we cannot react on the basis of that kind of information. We have asked our ambassador in Bonn to confirm at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs the veracity of this report.

I would like to say, however, that if the report is true, we would consider it insolent and unfitting because it reveals total ignorance of the real situation in our country. [end recording]

Regarding the statement by the U.S. State Department, the spokesman said that the Chilean Government has already taken the necessary steps to identify the people responsible for the violence that occurred in the last few days in the country.

[Begin Valdes recording] The U.S. State Department statement indicates that we are going to identify the people responsible for the events. This is why the government has asked the courts to investigate this case. It has come to our attention, however, that the U.S. State Department statement does not establish the direct relationship between the calls for peaceful protest and the violence caused by the demonstrators who responded to the calls. The State Department statement also refers to the restrictions imposed on some Chilean radio stations but does not mention that these radio stations broadcast distorted news, and that this is why the government imposed the measures. [end recording]

Pablo Valdes also said that the Human Rights Commission, which advises the Interior Ministry, will cooperate to clarify the violent acts carried out by extremists. Valdes also said that instructions have already been given to the Chilean embassies in the FRG and the United States to confirm and get more details on press reports related to the statements.

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP ATTACKS POLICE BARRACKS

PY050315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jul (AFP) -- An unidentified armed commando group tonight attacked a Carabineros barracks, detonating explosives and firing bursts of machinegun fire, but the attack was repelled by security forces, police sources have reported.

According to early reports, a police officer was wounded and one subversive, who was wounded, escaped and sought refuge in a residence near the Bilbao Alto barracks in the fashionable Las Condes district, in the eastern part of Santiago, where he is surrounded by the police.

2-DAY STRIKE ENDS, DEATHS, VIOLENCE REPORTED

PY040353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (AFP) -- The death toll rose to six tonight at the end of the 2-day stoppage called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC] against the 12-year-old Chilean military regime. According to police sources, the latest victims were 19-year-old student Ernesto Igor Rios Cespedes, who was fatally shot in the forehead in the La Legua shantytown; 19-year-old Ruben Alejandro Contreras Grandon, who was shot in the left side of the chest -- at the Americo Vespucio traffic circle, on Vicuna Mackenna Avenue. Another person killed today was 20-year-old Francisco Lopez Zuniga, who was shot in the stomach in the Conchali district.

The following people died yesterday on the first day of the stoppage: 13-year-old Nadia Fuentes Silva, 24-year-old accountant Boris Vera Tapia, and 21-year-old worker Ivan Aqueveque Antileo.

Carabineros have reported that 36 people were shot, 600 were detained, and there were 75 bomb attacks during the 2-day stoppage.

As midnight approached, partial blackouts were observed in several suburbs of Santiago. The causes of the outages are not known.

Carabineros Break Up Rally

PY031804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (AFP) -- According to eyewitnesses, at least 12 demonstrators were detained today at noon in the downtown area of Santiago when Carabineros stopped a street rally that was being organized by members of the opposition Civic Assembly. Claudio Huepe, a Christian Democratic leader, and Guillermo Torres, a journalist, were among those who were detained.

The incident occurred when approximately 50 demonstrators grouped in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral, located in the capital's main plaza, to sing the national anthem.

The rally was a part of the actions that have been programmed by the Civic Assembly within the framework of the 2-day national strike that started yesterday to request a return to democracy. Carabineros stopped the rally using tear gas and water cannons.

Three persons died and more than 20 were injured in this capital during incidents that occurred on 2 July.

FRG Television Crew Attacked

PY040420 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0349 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (TELAM - DPA) -- A soldier shot buckshot at a car carrying the crew of the ZDF Television Network of the FRG in a suburban neighborhood of Santiago and the driver sustained several injuries, according to the members of the TV crew.

Journalist Rolf Pflucke, who belongs to the ZDF team, explained that when the crew boarded the car this afternoon after filming for 10 minutes in La Victoria neighborhood one of the soldiers deployed in the area raised his shotgun and fired several rounds of buckshot at the vehicle.

Pflucke said that some pellets hit the driver in one eye, in his lips, and in one arm. He added that the driver also lost a tooth, but that the rest of the group -- a sound technician and the cameraman -- were not hurt. He noted that the car was damaged by the buckshot.

Pflucke said that they had been authorized to film by the officer in charge of the group, who was very kind to them. The ZDF team has been covering since yesterday a 48-hour general stoppage called by opposition sectors against the government of General Aususto Pinochet.

Army Denies Burning Youths

PY031557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMP 3 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The Chilean Army tonight issued a communique denying reports that military troops had caused serious burns to two students. The Army adds that it "categorically condemns events of this nature." It also regrets the hastiness with which the false accusation has been disseminated. The communique concludes by saying that "the appropriate authorities have been informed of these events for the adoption of the appropriate legal action."

The report, which was denied tonight by the Army, was then confirmed this morning to EFE by Andres Dominguez, secretary of the Chilean Human Rights Commission. Dominguez reported that two young students were sprayed with fuel and then set on fire by members of the military. Dominguez added that the event took place on General Valazquez Avenue in western Santiago near the Jesus Obrero Parish.

According to the report, which has now been denied by the military, the two young students, after being burned, were wrapped in a blanket and taken as detainees to an unidentified place. The victims were identified as Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19 years old, and Carmen Quintana Arancibia, 18.

A member of the church has told EFE that a jacket belonging to one of the victims is at the Jesus Obrero Parish, and that proof of the fire can be observed on the jacket.

Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 3 July 1986 adds the following report:

The Interior Ministry has asked the Santiago Appellate Court to designate a judge to investigate the incident in which USACH [Santiago University] students Rodrigo Andres Rojas de Negri, 22, and Carmen Gloria Quintana Arancibia, 19, sustained serious burns]

Burned Student Dies

PY070022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 6 Jul (EFE) -- Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 22 [as received], one of the two youths who was seriously burned on 2 July on the first day of the strike against the Chilean military regime, died this afternoon in Santiago.

EFE confirmed this report at the Central Hospital First Aid Medical Center, where the youth was taken with a 22-year-old female university student who also was burnt.

Government Radio Reports Events

PY032322 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Editorial Report] Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish in its regular 1700 GMT newscast on 3 July reports on the status of the 2-day strike called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC] for 2-3 July.

The announcer begins by reporting that after touring many districts of the capital this morning, Major General Osvaldo Hernandez, intendant of the metropolitan region, "described the situation in Santiago as normal." He said: "The people must be aware of the consequences of bringing the country to a stop."

In a recorded statement, Gen Hernandez said: "I believe activities are virtually normal in the downtown area."

Asked whether the government will take new measures to prevent outrages and damage to private property, Gen Hernandez said: "No. There are standard, planned measures that are to be enforced in these cases."

Gen Hernandez also voices his deep regret for acts, like those that occurred yesterday, which are painful to all Chileans. He says: "Well, I believe the only thing we can say is that we regret the disruption of the country's normal activities."

During the same newscast, Chilean railway officials report that train services have returned to normal.

Transportation offficial Carlos Roman this morning inspected Santiago streets and notes that the number of buses in circulation had decreased because of roadblocks, barricades, and threats. Roman notes, however, "that 60 percent of the buses are operating."

Bus owners note that there was a 50 percent reduction in bus services yesterday. THey say these services will improve today.

The newscast reports on a communique issued by the National Electric Power, Inc. [Endesa] noting that "special teams are working to repair the damage caused last night by bomb blasts, which provoked power outages on the streets and in private houses in Santiago." The Endesa communique adds that "power will be fully restored in the next few hours."

The newscast also carries a report on acts of looting during the blackout, which resulted in the burning of some shops. It adds that "no less than 20 bomb attacks took place in the metropolitan region." It notes that during the nearly 1-hour blackout, antisocial individuals attacked small shops in the southern districts of the capital.

Commenting on the looting of shops in the San Miguel neighborhood, the announcer says this is "a clear example of the base nature of these antisocial individuals."

Television Reports Vandalism

PY040327 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The latest acts of vandalism promoted by political activists have resulted in the destruction of public property, attacks on public buses, and the looting of nine stores.

At about 2100 a power outage began in Santiago but the city remained calm. As we continue driving, we can observe that the streets are dark, and as it becomes more evident that the protest has failed, the number of violent actions is increasing. The objective of the perpetrators is to intimidate the population. Under cover of darkness late in the night, criminal groups unleash their support for the protest. At least nine small neighborhood stores were destroyed and looted. Not satisfied with the looting, some criminals have decided to burn down a small poultry store on Pio XXII Avenue in the San Miguel district.

This afternoon, we visited the Santiago suburbs which, despite the destructive activities of small groups, remain calm. Public transportation was normal on the main avenues, stores were open, but the destruction of a bust of General O'Higgins was filmed by our reporters. As a result of shootouts and other actions provoked by agitators in the last few hours, 27 people were wounded, including many minors.

Strike Leaders Ordered Arrested

PY040119 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Judge German Valenzuela Erazo, who is hearing the charges filed by the Interior Ministry against the promoters of the 2-3 July stoppage, has issued arrest warrants against 17 leaders of the National Civic Assembly [ANC]. The ANC leaders, including ANC President Juan Luis Gonzalez, were charged with having violated seven articles of the State Security Law. It is believed that the arrest warrants issued by Judge Valenzuela will be promptly served by officers of the Investigative Police.

CAUCE, ANALISIS Under Scrutiny

PY031725 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1604 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Early this afternoon, the government will submit to the courts two demands against CAUCE and ANALISIS magazines for alleged violations of the national state security. This has been reported by Interior Ministry Legal Adviser Ambrosio Rodriguez.

The lawyer said that demands will be issued against the CAUCE magazine reporter who held a clandestine interview with the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] board, which is underground. This action will be taken because it is believed that this article promotes and praises terrorist actions.

Rodriguez said that demands will be issued also against the director and some journalists and columnists of ANALISIS magazine. He said that in 50 articles that have been published since January, ANALISIS magazine has constantly violated the law by slandering the president, promoting violent activities, and calling people to disavow government authorities. It has also attacked the Armed Forces and has urged its members to disobey the orders of their superiors.

Organizers Appoint 'Alternate' Board

PY040328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2124 GMT 3 Jul 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The National Civic Assembly (ANC) today appointed an "alternate" board on the second day of a general stoppage that has already left 3 dead, approximately 35 injured, and a yet undetermined number of detainees.

The new ANC board members will take office if a court upholds the charges filed by the government of President Augusto Pinochet against the 17 current ANC members.

An ANC leader has announced to EFE the appointment of an executive committee consisting of 10 national leaders and led by Osvaldo Verdugo, the top leader of the Chilean Teachers Association.

ANC: Strike 'Complete Success'

PY060142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jul (EFE) -- The president of the National Civic Assembly [ANC], Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, reiterated tonight that the 48-hour stoppage against the Chilean military government was "a complete success." In a statement from the hideout where he is staying to escape the court-issued arrest order, Dr Gonzalez rejected the charges to government leveled at the ANC. Noting that the whole country has in recent days witnessed bloody incidents, the ANC head said "the government is the greatest practicioner of violence today."

He then referred to the six people who were killed by gunfire, the people who were wounded in Santiago during the strike, the youths who were burned and then abandoned, and the three people who had allegedly commited suicide under mysterious circumstances a few days before the stoppage.

He asserted that the ANC and the social and political forces supporting it have chosen to make themselves heard through peaceful means. If the government wanted to listen to the people's voice, Dr Gonzalez said, it should take the first steps to comply with their demands, which can be summed up as the immediate restoration of democracy.

"The road has been laid out," Dr Gonzalez said adding that the ANC will not fall for provocations, and "will continue to struggle until the requests made in the Chile Demands document, which reflects the nation's most deeply felt aspirations, are heeded."

In addition to ordering the arrest of Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, the Court has ordered the arrest of 16 other ANC leaders. Therefore, this conglomerate of opposition social organizations has designated an "alternative" directorate headed by Osvaldo Verdugo, president of the National Teachers College.

ANC Appeals to Armed Forces

PY050320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The recently elected Coordinator of the National Civic Assembly [ANC], Osvaldo Verdugo, today reiterated an appeal to the Chilean Armed Forces "to think over the role they are playing in order to determine whether they want to continue being accomplices to a regime of this nature."

Making a partial report on the second day of the stoppage called by the ANC, Verdugo, who is the president of the Teachers College of Chile, pointed out that "Today's results are like those of yesterday: a total success, with greater number of Chileans each time joining the demand for democracy." In his message to the Armed Forces, the ANC Coordinator said "We do not want a militarist or a violent solution, because we are civilains, and will make our best effort to convince the Armed Forces of the role they must play, and of the historical responsibility they have for all that is now happening in Chile."

"As civilians, our weapons are rationality, dialogue, cherished values, and the call for peace and justice, and we beleive that these are the weapons of all the people of Chile," the message added.

Speaking on behalf of the ANC Council, Verdugo said that the stoppage that ends tonight "marks the completion of the first stage of the actions promised in the Chile Demands document on behalf of all Chileans."

The ANC, in a public statement, noted that "for 2 days, the majority of Chileans supported the legitimate peaceful demonstrations against which the regime mounted a repression as its only answer to the clamor of the people."

The ANC communique says that "the action of the military, police, and security forces left people dead and wounded, and hundreds of others arrested. We deplore all this and demand an investigation so that the courts can find the culprits." The ANC says that "in no way can those who demonstrated against the government in a peaceful social mobilization be made accountable for such actions."

Regarding the clampdown on the information services of opposition radio stations, the ANC said that "its purpose was to hide the size of the popular demonstrations and the savagery of the repression."

"The ANC," Verdugo asserted, "will continue to resort to peaceful methods and to improve its actions so that all Chileans can be reassured in their hopes that democracy will return."

According to what another ANC leader told EFE, "This general stoppage is not only event in the timetable for mobilization in Juiy," and the next action, planned for late July, is already being discussed by the ANC.

As night falls on this second and last day of the first general strike against the Pinochet regime, reports of new clashes in the poor neighborhoods of Santiago are coming in, as the number of buses in downtown Santiago begins to diminish noticeably.

The promoters of the strike have asked the people to turn off the lights of their homes, to bang pans and pots, and to light candles on the sidewalks tonight.

Santiago Returns to 'Normal'

PY042304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 4 Jul 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 4 Jul (EFE) -- After a 2-day stoppage against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet, remains of barricades and bonfires were scattered on the streets of Santiago early this morning, and unofficial reports list 7 dead, more than 40 people wounded by gunfire, and about 300 people arrested.

Local newspapers reported that the deaths of seven people have been confirmed but the identity of one of them has not been determined.

Sources from human rights organizations and the press office of the National Civic Assembly reported that in Santiago at least 40 people have been wounded by gunfire, half of them seriously. The same sources reported that more than 300 people have been arrested in Santiago and about 700 in the entire country.

This capital city is slowly returning to normal today, while the radio stations are calling on municipal services to clear the many streets that are blocked by the remains of barricades and bonfires in Santiago.

The poor neighborhoods that make up the "belt of misery" of Santiago in the southern, western, and northern zones have been affected most, and traffic through them is difficult.

Passenger transportation in the downtown area, which was maintained at 10 to 30 percent of normal during the 2-day stoppage, is again available today, but it continues to be scarce in the poor neighborhoods.

MILITARY, CARABINEROS RAID SANTIAGO DISTRICT

PY062242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Jul (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that more than 800 people were held in detention for several hours today in Santiago when the military forces and the Carabineros raided the Cuatro Alamos district. The sources stated that during the massive raid, 812 adult males were taken out of apartment buildings in the Cuatro Alamos district and interrogated at a soccer stadium while a heavy fog covered this western area of Santiago. Most of the detainees were released. However, 33 remain under arrest and have been taken to police precincts to be placed at the disposal of the courts for committing different crimes, the sources stated.

The new raid, which follows other similar actions conducted over the past 2 months, was staged 2 days after the national stoppage sponsored by the opposition trade unions of the National Civic Assembly. The stoppage left a toll of 6 deaths and 600 detainees. The authorities have stated that the goal of the house-to-house raids is to detect outbreaks of crime and subversion against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

According to reports gathered by the Chilean Human Rights Commission, in previous raids soldiers and policemen checked 35 workers districts in Santiago and other cities, detaining more than 15,000 people who later regained their freedom. Cuatro Alamos is a district mainly made up of apartment buildings and inhabited by more than 500 middle-class families in the industrial Maipu area of western Santiago.

M-19 INTERRUPTS TV COVERAGE OF POPE'S VISIT

PA030450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Colombian left-wing M-19 guerrillas twice interrupted the television transmission of a huge meeting that Pope John Paul II had today with Bogota youths.

The first interference happened at 2012 local time (0112 GMT Thursday), when the 80,000 attending the event at the Campin Stadium were singing a ballad the pope had composed when he was a youth.

Karol Wojtyla himself was singing the song, smiling and animated by the warm signs of affection of the youths.

The second clandestine transmission happened 12 minutes later. However, on these two occasions the message from the insurgent organization, addressed to the pope, was heard with little clarity and was very weak.

A male voice, which attributed the action to the M-19, said: "The new nation rising today to govern welcomes you and invites you to Christian thinking about the unjust reality of Latin America and the right our people have to conquer dignity."

The M-19, the most active of the existing guerrilla groups in Colombia, had promised to maintain a truce during the pope's visit.

On Monday, while flying to Bogota, the pope had ruled out participating in a reconciliation between the government and the subversives.

During his speech today at the assembly at Campin stadium, the pope requested the abandonment of violence and the armed struggle. Pope John Paul II said: "I am telling you at the top of my voice from here and also to you (the M-19 youth), you may have chosen the path of the guerrillas or you may have solidarity with it: avoid the path of hatred and of death, and convert to the cause of reconciliation and peace."

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR PERUVIAN CONSULATE IN CALI

PA031516 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 2-A

[Text] Cali, 26 Jun -- A weak bomb exploded last night near the building where the Peruvian Consulate has its offices, while another was defused by the police after it was discovered in the course of a routine inspection at Puerto Mallarino.

The official report says the bomb went off in downtown Cali near the Colombia Building, which houses the Peruvian consulate, but it caused no property damage or personal injuries.

Meanwhile, a powerful bomb was defused by the police from the 9th Precinct of Puerto Mallarino.

M-19 URGES 'NATIONAL RECONCILIATION' FORMULAS

PA051759 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 86 p 7-D

[Text] The M-19 has confirmed that its "special urban commandos had Government Minister Jaime Castro as their military objective" [in an attack on 17 June], blaming Castro for the failure of the peace process in Colombia.

In a "message-invitation" to newsmen to study and propose a negotiated solution to the nation,the terrorist organization notes that the government minister is one of the "visible heads of the official extermination [arrasamiento] policy."

As can be recalled, Minister Castro was the target of an assassination attempt on 17 June by an M-19 commando on 5th and 32d Streets while travelling to Narino Palace to attend a meeting of the Cabinet.

Miraculously, Castro escaped unhurt from the attack, in which the driver of the vehicle carrying his official escort was wounded. Following the attack, Castro said that he had been "a victim of the M-19's insane activities."

The M-19 also adds in its communique that "Mrs Cristina Martan de Rosero, a wife and mother, was linked to the movement by family and emotional ties only."

Cristina Martan, wife of composer and musician Raul Rosero, was killed during the incidents in which Alvaro Fayad Delgado, the M-19's top leader, was also killed. Security agents caught the subversive leader by surprise in the apartment of the Rosero-Martan couple in the Quinta Paredes district of Bogota and shot him to death. Mrs Rosero also died in this incident.

The message, sent to newswoman Maria Teresa Herran and signed by a female guerrilla named "Andrea Gomez," points out that "in the eyes of the public the Armed Forces have borne the brunt of the responsibility, in which indeed they had a share, but which fundamentally falls on the government and more particularly on its civilian and military representatives."

After speculating about the fate met by those who signed the cease-fire agreement on behalf of the guerrilla organizations, the note states that "what we tried to do yesterday is unimportant now because, by failing to achieve this national goal, which was peace, we, the protagonists, lost our legitimacy."

The M-19 asserts that the nation must urgently assume a leading role and exercise its right to choose solutions, to grant mandates, or to define leaderships, calling on journalists "to join the efforts to find formulas that will lead to new paths toward national reconciliation."

In the communique, the terrorist organization refers to the bloody incidents at the Justice Palace and the obstacles to the lifting of the state of siege. It adds that "the M-19 agrees to face the risk posed by democratic decisions."

EMBASSIES BOMBED IN LIMA: APRA MEMBER MURDERED

PY050219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 4 Jul (ESE) -- The PRC and Italian Embassies, as well as the Peruvian-Soviet Cultural Institute, were bombed today by terrorists in Lima, police sources have reported.

These attacks, which caused damage, were part of at least five bomb attacks that occurred today in several districts of Lima.

Bombs thrown from passing cars exploded at the front gate of the embassies -- located in the San Isidro district -- and at the Peruvian-Soviet Cultural Institute.

Other explosions occurred on the fourth floor of the Economy and Finance Ministry building in downtown Lima, and at the Aeroperu airline office in the Miraflores district.

It has been reported that another bomb planted on the 10th floor of the Economy and Finance Ministry was defused.

Abel Bonet, a member of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party was murdered today in Huancayo by alleged Shining Party members; and local APRA Secretary General Aquiles Hermosa was wounded in Puno, 1,315 km southeast of Lima.

USSR'S KOMPLEKTOV ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY031355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 2 Jul (EFE) -- Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, today stated in Lima that his country is in favor of a second round of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss the disarmament issue.

In a news conference, Komplektov said that there is a solid base of mutual understanding between his country and Peru to expand the existing trade in different fields.

Regarding the Central American crisis, Komplektov, who was welcomed by Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Hubert Wieland and the Soviet ambassador to Lima Anatoliy Filatov, stated that it is a "difficult and dangerous" situation and that all Latin American countries must cooperate in the pacification of the area because it "is a common problem."

Ends Visit

PY070242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, said in Lima today that the Soviet Union and Peru share similar viewpoints on world issues and that we observed that we share similar positions in different international forums.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who today ended an official 3-day visit to Peru when he returned to his country, said that the exchange of ideas on international issues and the development of bilateral relations with Peruvian officials was detailed and very fruitful. He added that the talks encompassed aspects of mutual interest.

Regarding the Central American issue, Komplektov stated that his government understands the concern of the government and people of Peru over the Central American problem and that it sees with satisfaction the efforts that are being made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group to achieve peace in the area.

Commenting on the bilateral issues that were discussed, he noted the agreement of the two governments to continue promoting the development of bilateral cooperation at different levels.

Komplektov said that there are great possibilities for the smooth development of bilateral trade because the markets of our two countries can complement each other. The high-ranking Soviet official, who believes that his visit to Lima was highly positive, declined to discuss other issues before boarding the Aeroflot plane that would take him back to Moscow with a stop in Havana, Cuba.

WAR MINISTER FLORES DENIES COUP POSSIBILITY WIRE

PY041840 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres today clarified the Armed Forces actions in Lurigancho Prison. He also categorically denied the possibility of a coup in Peru. He stated that the Armed Forces respect the overwhelming majority that elected the president.

War Minister Gen Jorge Flores Torres today indicated that the Armed Forces Joint Command has already submitted a report to President Alan Garcia on the events that occurred in Lurigancho Prison, where over 100 inmates involved in the recent riots were executed.

Gen Flores Torres also stated that the Armed Forces respect the Constitution and the overwhelming majority that elected President Alan Garcia. He therefore ruled out the possibility of a military coup. The minister made this statement during an exclusive interview with Monica Denta:

[Begin recording] [Denta] Mr Minister, you heard the statement Interior Minister Abel Salinas made before the Permanent Commission. Regarding the unfortunate incidents in the prisons, especially in Lurigancho Prison, Salines stated that he did not have any further information becaue the Armed Forces Joint Command has the complete information. What can you tell us about the military operation, about the report the Armed Forces Joint Command submitted?

[Flores Torres] I agree with what the interior minister said: The military operation to recover the principle of authority [words indistinct] was in the hands of the Armed Forces Joint Command. In this regard, the Armed Forces Joint Command, which is a collegiate body directly under the president, has already submitted a report to the president so that it can then be submitted to the Permanent Commission, which requested the report.

[Denta] The president of the Permanent Commission, Luis Alberto Sanchez, has announced that the Commission on 7 July will have the report including all the details of the operation conducted by the Armed Forces Joint Command chronologically.

[Flores Torres] That is right. The Permanent Commission will have all the information available and it will then decide when to disclose the full information to the country on how the operation was conducted. It will also decide, in accordance with the investigation being conducted [words indistinct], on the sanctions to be established on the people responsible for the events that occurred in Lurigancho.

[Denta] In the meantime, Mr Minister, is the military court reviewing the case of almost 100 Republican Guards who reportedly were involved in this murder, as reported by the president himself [words indistinct]?

[Flores Torres] That is correct. This is a typical case falling under the military court, because the guards were carrying a special mission based on an order. The Republican Guardsmen who committed the excesses deviated from their orders, and they must be severely punished.

[Denta] Mr Minister, the interior minister also stated that after the Council of Ministers authorized the Armed Forces to reestablish order in the three prisons the Republican Guard was put under the orders of the Armed Forces and a general who with his staff were in charge of conducting this operation. There have been reports that the Army also participated in the Lurigancho Prison operation. What can you tell us about this?

[Flores Torres] The statement the interior minister made is correct. The government ordered the Armed Forces Joint Command to conduct the operation. It should be pointed out that the Armed Forces Joint Command gave orders which were fulfilled at different levels. The Joint Command [words indistinct] an area was assigned which was under the jurisdiction of a general and under him there were the other elements that actually carried out the orders. In this particular case, the Republican Guard was the unit with the mission of actually taking over the prison wing. The Army supported the Republican Guard during the operation by opening a hole in the wall. The Republican Guard then went into action. This was a normal police operation conducted at that level. Only if the police are not able to carry out an operation on their own, like in the case of this riot, then the military have to act, like in the the case of El Fronton, where the Republican Guard was not able to carry out its mission and the Navy had to help. In the case of Lurigancho, practically all the operation and capture of some inmates who left the prison's industrial wing were made by the Republican Guard and the excesses were committed by that unit. This is not new, the president himself said that.

The general in charge of the area gave orders to carry out a mission. One order was given to the Republican Guard and another to the Army in case the Republican Guard was not able to fulfill its mission. Therefore, we must evaluate the excesses committed that resulted from an order given at a low level. We at this time do not know what kind of psychological pressures existed on the guards to behave in the manner that they did, going beyond the orders they were given.

[Denta] Does this mean that the Republican guardsmen are the ones responsible for the excesses committed and not the Army officer who gave the order for the Republican Guards to act?

[Flores Torres] No, I would not say that because there is a commission investigating this case and it must determine at what level the responsibility for this excess lies, in accordance with the orders given. I would like to reiterate that a commission is investigating this incident and in addition to that there is also a military court that will interrogate all the men involved in this operation to establish responsibilities and the appropriate punishment, in accordance with the responsibility of each individual.

[Denta] As a member of the cabinet, how do you see the attitude of the opposition's demands, especially from the Popular Christian Party, the Popular Action, and the United Left, who say that the whole cabinet should resign, including the interior minister and the president of the Armed Forces Joint Command? How do you view this attitude of the opposition?

[Flores Torres] This is a normal reaction from the opposition. Every opposition member may give his opinion. In the case of congressional members, their opinion must be respectable. In this particular case, we must adhere strictly to the facts. So far we have not been able to find any responsibility in the Council of Ministers or with the president in this case. The excesses were committed at a lower level. As I have already said, we should find out if psychological pressures existed and why the excesses were committed. I am not trying to justify the excesses, because [words indistinct]. I am only trying to adcpt a neutral position. The excesses were committed at a lower level and the punishment must be established at that level. There are other types of responsibilities at the higher level, in accordancce with the chain of command.

[Denta] As a result of this regrettable incident, there were rumors aboard, especially in Argentina, about the possibility of a rupture of the institutional order in our country. Can you tell us your opinion about this rumor, which has been denied but which created some concern among the population?

[Flores Torres] Yes indeed, I read some reports about it. I was surprised and annoyed because a military coup could not possibly take place now or in the future. The Armed Forces have shown for the last 6 years that they respect the Constitution. Regarding the Army, which is under my jurisdiction, I would like to say emphatically that in addition to respect for the Constitution, we also respect the overwhelming majority that elected the president. We are not considering a coup. We are seeking to strengthen this democracy because this is what Peru needs to come out of the current crisis.

[Denta] Then the levels of communication, respect, and support for the president are excellent?

[Flores Torres] Yes, speaking on behalf of the Army and the Armed Forces, I would say that the level of communications has been excellent ever since the president came to power. Communications are excellent because there is discipline within the military institutions. We obey with discipline the constitutional regulations. The supreme commander is the constitutional president, and therefore we owe our loyalty to him. We in the Army particularly see with admiration and great respect the leadership, energy, dynamism, and enthusiasm shown by the president in support of the poor majorities, which traditionally have been forgotten. We value the president's concern for the poor. The Army has helped the poor in the areas where Army garrisons are located.

Therefore, there are common ideals between the president and the Army and this is why there is comradeship between the president and the Army. We have a strong desire to cooperate as much as possible with the president so that he can maintain a good government and we can help the poor sectors through civic actions for development and build a better Peru.

[Denta] To conclude this broad explanation, we would like you to either confirm or deny something that is being said about the upcoming July independence military parade. Is the parade going to be cancelled for security reasons?

[Flores Torres] There are no plans to cancel the July military parade. Plans are proceding for the 29 July military parade, during which the power of the Armed Forces will be shown. This will be an occasion for the Peruvian people, for our youngsters to really see what we have to defend our territorial integrity and to feel proud that we have well-prepared Armed Forces. [end recording]

GARCIA APPOINTS BLANCAS TO JUSTICE MINISTRY

PY041532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Peruvian President Alan Garcia has placed Carlos Blancas Bustamante in charge of the Justice Ministry. Carlos Blancas, a Christian Democratic leader, is also the labor minister.

Former Justice Minister Luis Gonzales Posada was forced to resign 4 days ago as a result of the killing of over 100 terrorists who prompted the riots at Lurigancho Prison.

Political circles believe that Garcia has put Blancas in charge of the Justice Ministry and has postponed a cabinet shuffle until 28 July, when the Social Democratic Government will commemorate its first anniversary. Garcia is then expected to implement cabinet changes.

INTERIOR MINISTER APPEARS BEFORE CONGRESS

PY031350 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Abel Salinas appeared this afternoon before the Permanent Committee of Congress to explain the Interior Ministry's actions regarding the riots that occured in the Lima prisons.

The following is a report from congress:

[Begin recording by unidentified reporter] The Permanent Committee of Congress is meeting in the Congressional Library. This meeting is being chaired by Senator Luis Alboerto Sanchez. The Interior Minister Abel Salinas has submitted a brief report that lasted approximately 17 minutes. In this report he briefed the committee on the much publicised incidents that occurred in the Lima prisons on 18 and 19 June.

Deputy (Amadeo Diaz) then answered the interior minister in a long statement that was completely within the framework of the laws and constitution, and has demanded the resignation of the interior minister and the entire cabinet. Deputy Gustavo Espinoza Montecinos, of the Communist Party, which is part of the United Left, then repeated the demand. [end recording]

SALINAS DENIES RESIGNATION; REPORTS ON DRUG RAID

PY051529 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Abel Salinas has denied rumors that he plans to resign, pointing out that he had previously explained this issue in Congress. He also explained that the new director of the Republican Guard has not yet been appointed. The minister made these comments during a flag-raising ceremony at the Lima prefecture.

[Begin relay by Jorge Portugueses from Mobil Unit No 3 in San Isidro] [Portugueses] During a new conference Interior Minister Abel Salinas disclosed the results of the Condor-3 antidrug operation in the Amazon triangle, especially in the jungle areas of Ucgizas, Chillon, and Pampayacu, which are plagued by drug trafficking. The following is part of the news conference Minister Abel Salinas granted:

[Salinas] On the morning of 1 July, the special antidrug forces headed by Colonel Zarate raided the home of a very well-known drug trafficker known as Tigre, whose true identity has still not been established. The individuals inside Tigre's house -- fortress -- fled when they saw helicopters arrive, but the police still found two people inside the building: a guard and another person who was tied to a bed and showed clear signs of having been tortured.

According to statements by the tortured person, it was learned that Tigre's home had been attacked by another gorup of drug traffickers headed by an individual known as Machi, who is named Maximo Perez Salas. As a result, very little was found at Tigre's home since almost everything had been seized by the gang headed by Machi, who is very well known in the area.

After interrogating the tortured individual and his guard, the special forces learned that there was more to be found at Machi's stronghold in Paraiso. The government forces attacked Machi's premises in the evening. They arrived in helicopters and, after a heavy shoot-out, the drug traffickers fled, realizing they would be defeated.

Machi's stronghold covers an area of approximately 2,000 square meters surrounded by a concrete wall about 3 meters high. Here the special forces found approximately 2,000 kg of base paste, part of which was not yet solid, precluding transportation by helicopter.

Approximately 2 billion Peruvian soles were found on two individuals arrested during the operation. A total of 1,165 million soles were found in a seized aluminum speedboat. Another individual who was found in the same boat, Velazques Collantes, was found to be carrying 620 million Peruvian soles. In addition to Marcelino Allaga Germagui, the special forces found seven other persons, one of them identified, as we have already mentioned, as Velazques Collante, and a Colombian citizen identified as Soto Acosta. This once again proves the relationship the traffickers maintain.

Later, all of you will have a chance to see the weapons seized at his stronghold. The special forces found a total of 4 light machineguns; 20 submachinegun; 2 rockets that can be fired by light machineguns and that would have been deadly against helicopters if fired; 16 grenades; 13 semi-automatic carbines, of the type you see in films and which are capable of firing .30x.30-caliber ammunition, as well as their respective ammunition; approximately 10,000 cartridges of all calibers; and 32 shotguns that fire small caliber ammunition but can be deadly when fired at close range. [end relay]

FORMER REPUBLICAN GUARD LEADER REFUSES TO RETIRE

PY060157 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Jul (TELAM-ANSA) -- General Maximo Martinez Lira, who was removed from the post of Republican Guard Director by President Alan Garcia, refused today to go into retirement as ordered by the government after his dismissal from the post. President Garcia took this action upon learning that 100 rioting inmates had been killed by Republican guardsmen after they had surrendered.

Martinez Lira denounced the government's action before the courts as being ill-advised and illegal. In his request for a court injunction, he stated that he had neither resigned his post nor requested retirement.

In a resolution published in the Official Gazzette, the government announced that General Martinez Lira had resigned, and ordered his retirement after thanking him for the services he has rendered to the nation.

The general, however, objects to the resolution on the grounds that it does not conform to any legal provision. He charged that the government's arguments are utterly false and calls for the government to present evidence that he in fact resigned from his position as director of the Republican Guard.

PENITENTIARIES INSTITUTE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

PY060218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1447 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Jul (EFE) -- National Institute of Penitientiaries Director Manuel Aquezolo confirmed today his irrevocable resignation in the wake of the bloody events that occurred last month in three prisons in Lima and El Callao, Lima's port.

Aquezolo confirmed his decision, stating that he tendered his resignation last Monday in solidarity with Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada.

Gonzalez Posada resigned his post for "moral reasons," after the repression of the 19 June uprising in three Lima prisons of prisoners charged with terrorism. Three hundred people died in the uprising.

Manuel Aquezolo stated his resignation is now in the hands of President Alan Garcia.

With this resignation, three people have been affected by the events at the prisons. In addition to the justice minister and the director of the National Institute of Penitientiaries, the government dismissed Republican Guard Director General Maximo Martinez Lira.

President Alan Garcia held members of the Republican Guard responsible for executing more than 100 prisoners in Lima's Lurigancho prison after the prisoners surrendered.

The government has not yet determined who will replace the people who resigned, and it has just appointed Labor Minister Carlos Blancas to act as justice minister.

MILITARY REPORTS 31 SHINING PATH KILLED IN CLASH

PA061831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The special military forces that were pursuing on Saturday a Shining Path column which was decimated following an attack on the Chungui (Ayacucho) counter-guerrilla base, have inflicted one of the worst defeats ever on the Shining Path group, leaving 31 dead and many wounded, military sources from the emergency area have reported.

At the same time, security measures were reinforced last night at the government's Pizarro Palace, with seven Army armored personnel carriers, and their respective military contingents, who took up positions inside and outside the building.

The "Linces," the anti-guerrilla military command, supported by two Air Force helicopter gunships were in pursuit yesterday of the Shining Path forces that on Friday attacked the Chungui base in La Mar Province, about 150 km southeast of Ayacucho, where they sustained 20 casualties and many wounded, whom they carried with them.

To these casualties must be added the 11 bodies found yesterday, Saturday, along the group's path along the wild Andean mountain range.

According to the source, the rebel group made up of some 100 armed persons -- mostly youths 20 to 25 years old -- was disbanded when it was attacked by the Army troops, and was forced to cross the Apurimac River in order to enter the desolate Andahuaylas mountain range, 750 km southeast of Lima.

SHINING PATH KILLS NAVY NCO IN REVENGE RAID

PY040343 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Jul (AFP) -- The Peruvian police have reported that three Shining Path members today murdered a Navy noncommissioned officer and ran away after hanging a sign on the body saying: This is how the people's murderers die.

Noncommissioned Officer Juan Asto Alanya, 32, was attacked by two men and a woman as he left his home in a densely populated neighborhood in northern Lima. One of the attackers killed him with a machinegun burst, and the others placed the sign on himn before running away.

This attack, which must be added to the murder of a Civil Guard policeman yesterday, is considered by authorities as an act of revenge by the Maoist guerrillas after the death of more than 200 terrorists, who mutinied in three Lima prisons on 19 June.

When the prison riots started, President Alan Garcia ordered the Armed Forces to intervene in the prisons to control the riots. The repression had a tragic outcome, and is now being answered in a bloody manner by the terrorist groups, mainly the Shining Path, operating in Peru.

REGIONAL ELECTIONS HELD IN 'CALM AND ORDER'

PA070310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The regional elections held today in six states of Mexico were held in absolute calm and order, the Interior [Government] Secretariat announced tonight.

The elections for mayors, deputies, and governors were held in the states of northern Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Durango, Michoacan, and Zacatecas.

The initial unofficial returns will begin to be released tonight by the parties in the race, although the final official returns will not be learned before the coming weekend.

The polling places were opened at 0800 and began to close at 1800 (midnight GMT) without any significant incidents reported.

At the same time, according to official reports, approximately 1,000 members of the National Action Party (PAN), the principal opposition party, demonstrated in the capital of the country under the slogan of "in defense of the vote."

PAN leader Pablo Emilio Madero told newsmen that the object of the march was "to demonstrate the will of the PAN members to defend respect for the vote" in today's elections.

In each election the PAN has systematically accused the government of falsifying the results to favor the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

PAN Accuses PRI of Fraud

PA070028 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2018 GMT 6 Jul 86

[By Stephen Addison]

[Excerpt] Chihuahua, Mexico, 6 Jul (REUTER) -- Only 2 hours after voting began in the state elections today, the opposition rightist National Action Party (PAN) accused the government of committing shameless fraud at the ballot-receiving tables.

PAN reported that ballot boxes are being filled with votes favoring the government and that PAN poll representatives were forced to leave certain voting centers.

The ruling PRI also circulated leaflets with PAN symbols urging the people to abstain from voting, a spokesperson for the conservative organization said.

The PRI, which habitually rejects such charges, has issued no immediate reaction to the charges yet.

The city of Chihuahua was calm this morning. Only a handful of soldiers patrolled the almost deserted streets in trucks while a police helicopter monitored from the air.

In Ciudad Juarez, the largest city in the state, some witnesses said that light tanks were patrolling areas near certain ballot-receiving tables.

PAN leaders said that there was a sustained but not intense flow of voters to the polls, which leads to the conclusion that approximately half of the 1.3 million registered voters in the state will actually vote. A high turnout is considered to be a good sign for PAN.

SENATE SENDS PROTEST NOTES TO U.S. SENATORS

PA041724 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 19

[By Aurelio Ramos M.]

[Text] The Mexican Senate has formally and strongly protested to the U.S. Senate as a result of U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini's statement that a commission should be created to supervise elections in Mexico, a pretense that involves a risk of inflicting serious damage to relations between the two congresses and, consequently, to relations between the two nations.

Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio sent protest messages to DeConcini and to Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, whom he cautioned that it is up to the Mexicans only to pass judgment and decide on the elections system for electing their authorities.

DeConcini and Pete Wilson -- another U.S. senator -- signed a motion calling for the creation of such a commission to supervise Mexican elections. The following is the text of the telegram sent by Riva Palacio to Dole:

"With serious concern over the attempt to introduce a bill drafted by Senator DeConcini and cosponsored by Senator Pete Wilson, I am allowing myself the right to express to you that there is total rejection for any action aimed at approval by the Senate you lead of such a draft resolution.

"The Mexican election process is an exercise in soveeignty, an exercise that is the exclusive right of the Mexican people who are the only ones who can take action in this regard and pass judgment for the purpose of improving, rectifying, and improving this process.

"The resolution draft also implies an act of interventionism, against which we protest, and implies a complete lack of information about the Mexican election system and, especially, about the structure of the organization in charge of preparing and supervising the elections process -- the Federal Electoral Commission. All the registered political parties that participate legally in the election of Mexican authorities are represented on this commission.

"I would appreciate it if you, considering the protest and the rejection that has been stated, use the resources available to you to avoid an interventionist action that would harm the relations between the two congresses thus affecting relations between our two countries."

The two messages of the Mexican Senate leader were sent to the Mexican Ambassador to Washington Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes who immediately delivered them. Both letters were dated the day before yesterday but the Senate made them known yesterday. DeConcini made his proposal directly to the office of the Senate majority leader. It includes a request that it be urgently approved because on 6 July there will be elections in the states of Chihuahua, Michoacan, Durango, Zacatecas, and Baja California.

The protest note from Riva Palacio Lopez to DeConcini states:

"The draft implies, in addition to the pretense to intervene in domestic affairs that only Mexico has the right to resolve, a complete lack of information about the composition of the Federal Electoral Commission, the highest organization in charge of preparing, guiding, and supervising the process to elect the Mexican authorities. All the political parties legally registered in Mexico have representatives on this commission and it is they who form the Electoral Commission.

"In protesting, I reiterate to you that only Mexicans can pass judgment on their elections process to elect authorities in the framework of the democratic elections process which can be challenged only by those who have the sovereignty to establish it, that is, the Mexicans.

"We regret [your] attitude and hope not only that it will be rejected by the U.S. Senate but also that, justly understanding my position, the offensive draft resolution will be withdrawn."

Parties View DeConcini Proposal

PA051615 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Confederation of Mexican Workers, CTM; the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants, CROC; and the Revolutionary Labor Confederation, COR, criticized yesterday the interventionist attitude of U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini, who asked for the appointment of a commission in his country to monitor the upcoming elections in our country.

They termed as insolent the proposal of the U.S. congressman, adding that nationalistic Mexicans are strongly opposed to such an underhanded attitude of the Reagan administration, whose objective is to destablize the revolutionary institutions .

CTM Secretary Fidel Velazquez fully supported the strong protest of the Mexican Senate, while expressing that DeConcini's proposal is a systematic policy promoted by the U.S. Government that "no one should allow."

CROC leader Salvador Ramos said that the U.S. congressman's proposal is a provocation against our government, which will not make any difference among the majority of the population, nor will it alter either the peace of our community, or the electoral process, because our people are sufficently mature not to pay attention to his statements.

COR leader Angel Olivo Solis urged all revolutionary and nationalistic forces to unite to oppose any political action that could turn into an interventionist act.

Juan Jose Bremer, president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission, said yesterday that Mexico's electoral process, its organizations, norms, and the system on which it is based are substantial parts of every nation's sovereignty.

Mexico has devised the organizations and elements to continue improving the electoral process, Bremer said, referring to DeConcini's proposal to monitor the country's elections.

He added that it is up to the political parties legally registered, to the citizens' organizations interested in Mexico's democracy, the Mexicans, in full exercise of their citizens's rights and duties, to contribute to the task of improving our democratic process.

Meanwhile, Deputy Jesus Murillo Karam called DeConcini's proposal absurd. It is the same as if the Mexican Congress were to submit a bill calling for more political parties in the United States, because the only two parties it has "do not represent an alternative for the U.S. people."

Deputy Antonio Tenorio Adame said that intervening in the electoral process is part of the bipartisan transnational plan that U.S. neoconservative sectors are promoting, in order to establish control over our people and a type of government that has no historical justification nor political legitimacy.

Deputy Ofelia Casillas Ontiveros said that the people have traditionally defended nonintervention, because they have a nationalist spirit, because they believe in their country, and because they have no interests of any type outside of their country.

Senator Rafael Herrera Morales, president of the Senate's Naval Commission, considered that the U.S. attacks against Mexico are the strategies that official U.S. sectors are implementing to try to influence and change our domestic and foreign policies.

Meanwhile, Samuel Ocana Garcia, delegate of the PRI's National Executive Committee of Sinaloa, said in San Ignacio, Sinaloa, that "U.S. Senators Jesse Helms and Dennis DeConcini, encouraged by former U.S. ambassador to Mexico John Gavin, are preparing international public opinion in order to justify an intervention in Mexico."

Heladio Ramirez, gubernatorial candidate of the PRI in Oaxaca State, said that in the face of this aggression, the firm and nationalistic voice of President Miguel de la Madrid comes forth to confirm Mexico's pride, honor, dignity, and sovereignty, against those who are trying to damage our country's image and our system of government.

Finally, the Mexican Working People's Party, PPS; the Mexican Workers Party, PMT; and the Revolutionary Workers Party, PRT, indicated that in face of the U.S. aggressions against the Mexican institutions and government it is necessary for all the country's social organizations to unite to form a patriotic front to defend the country's sovereignty.

BRIEFS

INCREASED COFFEE REVENUES -- Mexican coffee earnings will approach $800 million in 1986 in spite of price declines in the international market, the Coffee Institute said Tuesday. The institute said this year's growing season in Mexico has been successful because it has achieved the goal of exporting 3.2 million sacks of coffee. [Excerpts] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 2 Jul 86 p 42 PA]

COSTA RICA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PA041800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- According to an official report, the Costa Rican Government today broke diplomatic relations with South Africa because of its practice of apartheid and its disrespect for human rights. The Costa Rican Government said this measure was adopted because of the state of emergency and the apartheid practices carried out by Peiter Botha's government.

The Costa Rican Government also referred to the refusal to comply with the international community's expectations as stated in the UN Security Council resolution. According to an official communique, "the evolution of the crisis and the regime's complicity and indifference, which have turned the security forces into tools for repression and for violating human rights, are not in agreement with the Costa Rican nature nor with the principles of President Oscar Arias' foreign policy."

ARIAS SENDS MESSAGE TO PERU'S ALAN GARCIA

PA040249 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] On Tuesday, President Oscar Arias sent a telex to his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Garcia, telling him that difficult times temper the character of a democracy. He added that when truth is sought without respite, one acts without fear for freedom, and there is not fear when seeking the changes which make possible the construction of a great democracy. Arias reasserted his definite support for Garcia's actions, which are aimed at making justice and truth prevail, and added that he hopes Peruvian democracy will emerge strengthened from this difficult situation.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON DIALOGUE EFFORTS

PA032154 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 July 86

[Francisco Camp report]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte told local and foreign newsmen that if the third round of talks does not materialize, he will continue striving to find the necessary ways to begin talks with the FMLN rebels. Duarte made those comments after inaugurating the 16th meeting of the Chamber of Construction of Central America, Mexico, and Panama. Here are Duarte's remarks:

[Begin recording, in progress] [Duarte] ...that they lay down their weapons, because the fundamental premise, and the people understand this, is that violence is not the valid way to reach power. The premise presented by the rebel sectors is that the only way to achieve power is through violence and that they are empowered by the revolution to impose their plans, conclusions, and decisions on the people. Herein lies the problem. They are proposing a meeting which rather seems like a publicity stunt, because they are asking that the university, labor unions, and others attend.

In other words, they want to have a stage. Also, they are setting 30 July as a date. They clearly know that on 30 July there cannot be a meeting because Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas will be out of the country. He is going to be away for 3 or 4 weeks. They know it and so they are acting with premeditation.

Also, regarding the proposals, they want to impose an aide to Monsignor Rivera y Damas other than Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez. As you heard in Sunday's homily, Monsignor Rivera y Damas said that his aide is Monsignor Rosas Chavez and that he cannot accept another, because the rebels want to impose one. In other words, the rebels have adopted an intransigent stance and want to impose conditions. In view of this situation, I first of all told Monsignor Rivera y Damas that I support him in all his bids to hold advance meetings. I think that this is good. I think that the country will feel satisfied if we have advance meetings to find the path to peace. I mean, the people are not interested in a show, or that we meet in a certain place, or whether there are people in the streets shouting long live this or that person. The people do not care about that. They are interested in knowing what true conditions are there to have a sincere and honest talk that would allow the achievement of peace objectives. I am working within this framework. [Reporter] Mr. President, what is your government's current stance since the rebels have reiterated that they do not accept advance meetings?

[Duarte] We still do not know that. They have not told that to Monsignor Rivera y Damas. I have said that I support Monsignor Rivera's y Damas' proposal. He said that there will not be public meetings until advance meetings to reinforce the possibilities of sincere talks are held. I support Monsignor Rivera y Damas in this regard. Still, we do not know what their reaction will be. If you already know the reaction, this is probably because they have broadcast it on Radio Venceremos. Apparently, the station is being used more than is appropriate. One gets the impression that all the messages carried by Radio Venceremos are decisions by the commanders or of the fronts on the matter.

Should this be true, we must understand that what they want is for the country to surrender. They want the army to hand over power to them. They want the president to resign. They want to put an end to the government. They want to take over. This is what they want. We have been making our greatest effort to peace and we will continue it. Someone has asked me: What would happen if this dialogue fails? Then I would seek another dialogue, another means, and I will continue struggling to see if we can achieve peace some day. This is my task and duty to the people.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] I am not sure whether I have received a notification from them like this. They did touch upon the topic in Mexico. In Mexico City, representatives of the fronts said that they disagree with the proposal. THey said, however, that they received the proposal from the monsignor and that they would consider it and answer later. So far, there has been no response. This is why I have asked what source, because if it is the one in Mexico, it is the one to which the monsignor presented the idea and they said they disagreed. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] If what Rosas Chavez said is true, namely, that the fronts have already rejected the proposal for advance meetings, what would be the government's stance?

[Duarte] To continue struggling for a dialogue. We will seek other formulas. You can rest assured I will find some others. Dialogue will continue and I will procure it. It is possible that such a dialogue will be more difficult, yet I will continue to work on this.

[Reporter] Mr President, how would you describe the talks at present? Do you feel they are stagnated since the mediator will be absent for 3 weeks? What is your view of this situation?

[Duarte] Well, I do not think so. I think the church has its representative, but it does not necessarily have to be the archbishop. For example, the archbishop talks with me. When I cannot speak to him, I appoint a representative to talk to him. The archbishop has never been able to speak to Sharfik Handal, Villalobos, or any of the commanders of the fronts. I understand that the only FPL [People's Liberation Forces] member the archbishop has spoken with is Leonel Gonzalez. In addition, he has spoken to Ungo, Zamora, and Samayoa, that is to say, other levels, second and third levels of the FMLN. This does not mean the dialogue has stagnated just because he has not talked to Villalobos. We cannot jump to conclusions. He has his commitments to the pope and meetings in Colombia, which he must attend. Monsignor Rosas Chavez is here to take care of things. I meet with him whenever necessary and the two of us try to resolve things. So, the situation is not stagnated and I keep working at this.

[Reporter] Finally, Mr President, your opinion on this: The guerrillas have charged Rivera y Damas with becoming partial toward your government in the dialogue process. A few days ago, there were remarks of a political nature at the Catholic university about this situation. Your opinion on this?

[Duarte] I do not know who made such a statement.

[Reporter] Deputy Carrillo at the Catholic university.

[Duarte] Deputy Carrillo said that Msgr Rivera y Damas has sided with the government against the guerrillas?

[Reporter] No, only for the government. This is a political aspect that Deputy Carrillo must answer. Look at the harm that can be done with a statement like this. This is what Radio Venceremos said or has been saying. Later, they apologized to Msgr Rivera y Damas. Now Carrillo appears to be saying it. This can be explained. I think the most natural thing would be to ask Carrillo why he made the statement. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

'FIRST STEP' TAKEN TO RESUME RELATIONS WITH UK

PA061409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The break in diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Great Britain of 1963 was left without any legal basis today, as a first step of President Vinicio Cerezo's government to "resume relations shortly."

The Legislative Congress approved Decree 36-86, which abolishes a decree dated 24 July 1963, of the facto regime of Enrique Peralta Azurdia, breaking diplomatic and consular relations between Guatemala and Great Britain.

The legislative measure that went into effect today is considered a sign of the willingness of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic government for "a diplomatic rapprochement with Great Britain."

The legal obstacles were eliminated by the congress following an analysis of a British proposal presented 58 days ago, the purpose of which was to resume relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTS ACTING ENVOY TO U.S.

PA041941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1446 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Guatemala, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Foreign Ministry announced today that the Guatemalan diplomatic mission in the United States will be without an ambassador "for an indefinite period of time."

The foreign minister explained that "in view of the resignation of our Ambassador Eduardo Palomo Escobar, First Secretary Luis Montes will be in charge of our diplomatic mission in Washington."

Palomo Escobar resigned from his diplomatic post "to return to Guatemala to resume his law practice. However, the effectiveness of his work in Washington is acknowledged."

The Foreign Ministry described Ambassador Palomo Escobar's works a "model" that should "be emulated by all Guatemalan diplomats."

The Foreign Ministry added: "He was always in contact with top U.S. officials and this moved President Reagan to give his moral support to Guatemala in its democratizatin process."

The government of President Vinicio Cerezo has not yet selected Palomo Escobar's replacement.

Palomo Escobar has been the Guatemalan ambassador to the United States ever since Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores' administration.

HONDURAS

AZCONA SAYS CONTRA AID 'NOT SUFFICIENT'

PA030434 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo yesterday said that the $100 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is not sufficient to overthrow the Sandinist regime.

He maintained, however, that this aid benefits Honduras because "this takes a weight away from us to some extent. Without this aid, the counterrevolutionaries might get out of control and a delicate situation for Honduras might occur."

He said that the Sandinist government makes many mistakes against their own people. That government should understand "that it will be very difficult to continue to tread the path of totalitarianism."

President Azcona did not want to venture a date for the Sandinist regime's fall, yet he asserted that "the Nicaraguan Government must be overthrown by the Nicaraguan people."

He further said that, due to Nicaragua's current economic situation, the Sandinists will have trouble remaining in power. "I feel Nicaragua has many weapons, but weapons cannot be eaten. The people do not eax arms."

The president said that, now that they have $100 million, the contras will have to stay in Nicaragua and fight for what they regard as just, a democratic government. "I think this could resolve the problem."

Asked whether he is concerned over his government being linked to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Azcona said: "That was in the previous government. Anyway, this government is a continuation of the previous one."

"It seems to be very comfortable for some people to make criticisms. They do not offer a solution for the problem, either. Many friends, who describe themselves as democratic, disagree with the Nicaraguan Government and feel this is a Marxist-Leninist government which, therefore, will not let go of power easily. When it comes to the contras, however, these friends assume a different stance," he said.

"They offer no solution. When I say they, I refer, for example, to the TIEMPO director, my friend Manuel Gamero. All of us know he is a democrat, not a Marxist. Yet he criticizes the situation, and I have never heard him say: We should do this Or say in public: This is the solution. Why? Because the problem (of the contras) has no easy solution."

He added that the consolidation of a totalitarian regime in Nicaragua "does not reassure us. In addition, we do not like raids in our territory by unconventional troops that we know create problems with our border civilian popultion, and somehow involve the Nicaraguan Government."

Regarding the sale of uniforms to the contras by the Armed Forces, the president said: "The contras must purchase their uniforms somewhere. It is true these uniforms are for military men, but it is not war materiel."

"The other day Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva clearly explained that the Honduran military industry is entitled to sell military uniforms to anyone. Should Fidel Castro place an order for uniforms, we would sell to him also. This poses no problem because they are not arms."

ARMED FORCES COMMENT ON U.S. ENVOY'S REMOVAL

PA031619 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Viedo in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces had nothing to do with the removal of the U.S. ambassador to Honduas from his post. Relations with the U.S. diplomat have always been one of respect. This statement was made by Honduran Armed Forces spokesman Major Jorge Alberto Arguello.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT FORBIDS RETURN OF BISHOP VEGA

4 July Decree

PA041907 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Text" of decree issued by the Press and Information Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua on 4 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The unpatriotic attitude assumed by Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega with regard to the systematic aggression against the Nicaraguan people by the U.S. Government is well known.

2. Msgr Pablo Vega traveled to the United States on 5 March 1986 in response to an invitation from the CIA's Heritage Foundation. On that occasion, in addition to telling other lies, Bishop Vega accused the Nicaraguan Government of having murdered three priests. These lies were aimed at bolstering President Reagan's policy of war and terrorism against Nicaragua. In addition, Bishop Vega met on that occasion with such mercenaries as Colonel Enrique Bermudez of the Somozist National Guard and Adolfo Calero.

3. On 4 June 1986 Bishop Vega again traveled to the United States to offer his support to President Reagan's request for weapons, money, and military advice for the terrorist forces that are murdering the Nicaraguan people.

4. In the speech he delivered on 24 June to demand financing and military support for the mercenaries, President Reagan said: Reverend father, we have listened to you.

5. During a news conference held on 2 July, Msgr Vega not only justified the approval of the $100 million for the mercenaries, but also went to the extreme of describing the International Court of Justice's ruling in which it condemns the U.S. aggression against Nicragua as biased and justifying an eventual U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua.

6. Some 24 hours after Msgr Vega made these statements, 12 children, 12 women, and 8 men, all peasants, were murdered by Reagan's and Vega's mercenaries.

7. Msgr Vega has performed a criminal action that turns him into an accomplice of the policy of crime and terror that has represented suffering, death, and sorrow for thousands of children, women, youths, and old people in our country who are the victims of the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government.

Therefore, due to the repeated criminal and antipatriotic attitude assumed by Msgr Vega and out of respect for the laws of the Republic and for the people of Nicaragua, the following decision has been adopted:

A. Indefinitely suspend the right to remain in the country of someone who, like Msgr Vega, does not deserve to be a Nicaraguan and whose place is at the side of Reagan and the mercenary bands that murder children. This decision will be enforced as long as the aggression of the U.S. Government against Nicaragua continues.

B. Msgr Vega is currently in Honduras where he will have the opportunity to be close to his brothers, who are also Reagan's brothers, the criminal former Somozist guardsmen.

The Nicaraguan Government will continue to guarantee the right of the people to practice, with absolute freedom, their religious beliefs that have been, and continue to be, a vital part of the process of change that the Nicaraguan society is experiencing.

Managua, 4 July 1986

"Twenty-Five Years Later, All Weapons Against Aggression"

Presidency of the Republic, press and information directorate

Ortega Comments

PA060055 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Managua, 5 Jul (DPA) -- President Daniel Ortega stated today that if Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, who was expelled from Nicaragua yesterday, wants to return to the country, he must work for peace.

Ortega's statements were made in the eastern department of Chontales, where Bishop Vega headed the diocese.

The bishop, who held the post of vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, was expelled from the country after the government accused him of carrying out "antipatriotic activities," coinciding with the plans of the U.S. Administration in its work to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

Vega is in Honduras where immigration officials of that country turned him over to the church authorities after he was expelled by the Sandinist government.

Ortega, who spoke during the televised "Face the People" program with miners of the region, said that he appealed to the owners of the newspaper LA PRENSA and to the Father Bismarck Carballo to "work for peace."

Regarding Bishop Vega, Ortega said that "he will have to earn the right to work for peace," if he wants to return to Nicaragua. LA PRENSA was "closed indefinitely" by the government 11 days ago on the charge of promoting the warmongering campaign of the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua.

President Ortega said "a terrible counterpropaganda campaign will be initiated against Nicaragua", led by the U.S. President, "but we have no other alternative."

Meanwhile in Managua it was learned that the Episcopal Conference is meeting to discuss the expulsion of Bishop Vega, but no official report has been given.

Four political parties in opposition to the government, headed by the Social Christian Party (PSC), have begun a round of talks on the tension prevailing in the country. Erick Ramirez, president of the PSC, said that they are considering whether to ask the government to permit Bishop Vega to re-enter the country.

The statements by President Ortega -- made following three measures taken by the government after the U.S. House of Representatives approved a plan of $100 million to finance the anti-Sandinist forces and after 38 Nicaraguan civilians were killed in terrorist actions by the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force -- raise the possibility of a reconsideration of the political actions involved in the internal conflict.

Meanwhile, the ruling FSLN has called on its militants and the people of Managua to remain on a permanent state of alert in view of the threat of larger aggressions and a possible U.S. military invasion.

Nunez Remarks

PA051507 Managua International Service in Spanish 0424 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, has said supporting the warlike policy of the Reagan administration and using the pulpits for political purposes to encourage the reactionary sectors is tantamount to being a traitor to one's fatherland. Here is what Commander Nunez said when referring to this subject:

[Begin recording] It is regrettable that they [not further identified] -- feel more respect for a traitor to his fatherland who willingly acts as an international spokesman, who uses the pulpits... [changes thought] -- who organizes for Cardinal Obando y Bravo the group of priests who every Sunday fail to pursue their pastoral calling, which is their duty, and instead go about politically stirring up the most resentful sectors and also go abroad to participate in conferences and to fan the fires against the revolutionary process, which is the freely elected representative of the people.

We must begin to promote order in this country and to enforce respect for the laws, to enforce respect for regulations. There is Vega's latest statement. Vega is being splattered by the blood shed by all of our heroes and martyrs and the soldiers who are fighting at the warfronts and sacrificing their lives for the freedom of their homeland. In it he justifies the aggression. He is justifying everything. He is justifying the decisions of the U.S. Congress. Does that not deserve condemnation? I think it does. [end recording]

BARRICADA Editorial

PA051611 Managua International Service in Spanish 0420 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Editorial from the 4 July edition of BARRICADA: "Crimes That Demand a Firm Response From the People" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Less than 48 hours ago, Catholic Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega characterized the criminal and terrorist policy of the U.S. Administration against the Nicaraguan people as legitimate and as a right of the people. Yesterday there were two more massacres with a toll of 34 civilians dead and at least 7 wounded.

The attacks have at least two common factors that must be pointed out: 1) The objectives were civilian vehicles being used by civilians; and 2) In both cases, the attackers had the option of not pulling the trigger, but they did.

We are pointing this out because the two massacres are expressions of the essence of the Somozist mercenaries, or, rather, of the U.S. policy of terrorism against the people.

What kind of justification is there for killing 12 children, 12 women, and 8 men, all of them peasants? Can this be called the right to insurrection that Vega claimed for the mercenaries his insolent provocation of Wednesday? What human rights was the Catholic bishop talking about? Vega's blind partisanship has deprived him of all sensibility for the pain of the Nicaraguan people to the extent that he called the ruling at The Hague -- where the International Court of Justice demanded that indemnity be paid for the damage caused by the U.S. aggression -- biased.

The attackers of the Rio Escondido boat are not religious peasants as Vega has said, but tools that implement criminal actions planned, organized, directed, and paid for by the United States. There is a mastermind and triggermen, and people like Vega who neither give dollars or pull the trugger, who are phonies and act on behalf of a Catholic people they do not own and who they illegitimately represent. People like Vega are more harmful than the mercenaries who set off the mine.

Vega, just as the bishop of Granada, Tamito Reyes, did many decades ago, daily blesses the arms and the actions of the aggressors. Vega, a poltical tool of daily aggressions, has placed himself on the side of those who kill Nicaraguans daily, whose only crime is their desire to live in peace and social justice. The new crime and its authors can no longer just be condemned. This situation demands a clear and firm response from the people and their revolution, as has happened.

RELIGIOUS, REBEL LEADERS DENOUNCE VEGA EXPULSION

Pope 'Deeply Affected'

PA052031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 5 Jul (AFP) -- At the conclusion of a mass said at the Medellin airport [as received] today, Pope John Paul II denounced the expulsion from Nicaragua, by the Nicaraguan authorities of Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference.

"Today is a day of happiness and hope for the Church of God that is making a pilgrimage to Colombia, as well as for the universal church," the pope began.

"However, the happiness in my heart, and in the hearts of all the children of the church, brought on by the budding spring of ordinations, has been deeply affected," the pope said. "Furthermore, I would say that all the people who are sensitive to the demands for freedom and respect for the basic rights of man and citizens, are also affected," the pope said.

"I have said that we are deeply affected by the sad news that Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega Manilla, bishop of Juigalpa and vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, has been forcefully separated from his parish and expelled from his own homeland," he added.

"This almost unbelievable incident has deeply saddened me. This is because it makes me recall dark times -- not so far removed in time but which I thought had been overcome -- in which actions were carried out against the Church," the pope added.

"I want those responsible for this decision to ponder the seriousness of such a measure which, in addition, contradicts repeated assertions that they seek a peaceful and respectful coexistence with the Church," he added.

"In my pastoral request for the Nicaraguan Church, I offer, along with my deepest regret, a fervent prayer to the Almighty to bestow His grace on Msgr Vega, the clergy, priests, nuns, and the faithful of his prelacy in Juigalpa, as well as on my brothers in the episcopate, along with dear Cardinal Obando y Bravo and the entire church in Nicaragua during these trying times during which they can count on the prayers of the entire church and my deepest apostolic benediction," he said in concluding.

Envoy Says Pope 'Misinformed'

PA070236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government explained tonight in Bogota that Pope John Paul II "is perhaps misinformed" on the reasons why Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega was prohibited from re-entering Managua.

The Nicaraguan ambassador in Bogota, Francisco Lacayo, said tonight: "We are amazed and concerned very much that His Holiness Pope John Paul II is not well informed of the reasons for that decision."

He explained that Bishop Vega, who was expelled from Nicaragua last Friday, "does not deserve to be a Nicaraguan" and accused him of being a long-time supporter of the anti-Sandinist forces, especially President Ronald Reagan.

Lacayo, who recognized the religious leadership of the pope, said that the Managua government feels the condemnation which the pontiff made in Medellin of Vega's expulsion was due to "misinformation."

He added that the expelled bishop is currently in Honduras and noted tht "Msgr Vega is very well; he has not been attacked physically or mistreated in any way."

Lacayo made a lengthy statement in Bogota in which he accused the bishop of activities against Niacaragua.

The diplomat also deplored that the pope has not commented on the decision of the International Court of Justice of The Hague and reiterated charges that the United States is pursuing what he termed a "policy of aggression."

Obando y Bravo Comments

PA062207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 6 Jul 816

[Text] Managua, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today condemned the expulsion from the country of Msgr Pablo Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Congerence (CEN), and said that it constitutes "a human rights violation."

During a brief news conference following his regular Sunday mass at the parish church in Las Sierritas, south of Managua, Obando said that an improvement in the deteriorated church-state relations "does not depend on us, but on their (the Sandinists) good will."

In this way, Obando rejected statements made Saturday by President Daniel Ortega who, after having accused Bishop Vega of helping the "U.S. aggression," said that a normalization of relations with the church "will depend on the behavior" of the Catholic hierarchy.

The head of state said that if the church "adopts an attitude in keeping with the situation, problems will be overcome. Otherwise, they will logically worsen."

As usual Cardinal Obando y Bravo used biblical passages in his homily to indirectly reprimand the Sandinist government, which Bishop Vega accused of "violating the most basic rights of the Nicaraguan people" last Tuesday.

Obando pointed out: "They are dragging us to death day after day, but nobody will be able to draw us apart from the Lord." He added that Christ's disciples were sent "as sheep among wolves" to evangelize the people.

Cardinal Obando urged the priests and faithful Catholic people in Nicaragua to continue conveying the word of Christ.

Citing phrases from the Gospel, he said, "They will face serious difficulties and will even have to pay with bloodshed" in order to carry out the evangelization.

Referring to Msgr Bismarck Carballo, the spokesman of the Archbishopric in Managua, and Bishop Vega, who were exiled to Miami and Honduras respectively, Cardinal Obando said that they "already bear the brand of Christ."

Obando also denounced "the manipulation and distortion" that he believes is being carried out by official information media on a daily basis."

He said, "Distortions and half-truths can be worse than lies" and added that the Sandinist press "has been sowing division and discord" in the church by trying to expose alleged differences within the Episcopal Conference.

Obando gave assurances that the peace of Christ will finally arrive, but added that it will not be a peace "imposed by terror, a peace of arms, or peace of the cemeteries."

Obando also denounced the fact that 17 priests have been expelled by the Sandinist Government in the past 7 years.

He said that "the Nicaraguan people must pray and ask God to send workers to carry out the evangelization" and added that it is necessary to explain to the people "that human rights must be respected."

"When a loved one is hurt, the church must say something. It cannot remain closed to itself," Obando said.

The cardinal, who is considered to be the main opposition figure, said that the newspaper LA PRENSA -- the only opposition paper in the country, which was recently closed down -- "was a crack allowing freedom of speech in Nicaragua."

During the mass, a message from Pope John Paul II was read. Upon learning of Vega's expulsion, the pope had said in Colombia that he "is profoundly saddened by this almost unbelievable incident."

The main leaders of the political opposition attended the cardinal's mass. Afterward they met with Obando y Bravo to express their solidarity in the face of the most recent events.

FDN Protests

PA062306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The FDN protested today because Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference was expelled from his country.

In a "Radio 15 September" broadcast, contra leader Adolfo Calero said that on Friday of last week Vega was forced to get into a car in which he was tied up and taken to the Honduran border.

Calero asked "all free people of the world" and their governments to express their solidarity with the people and religious leaders of Nicaragua "in view of the attacks by the Sandinist government."

The counterrevolutionary spokesman said that they have never asked Father Pablo Antonio Vega to be the "FDN chaplain."

"We would be honored if he were our chaplain, but we have not had any contacts with him," he added.

In Tegucigalpa a military source who asked to remain anonymous said today that the Nicaraguan priest's life "was in danger in Nicaragua."

According to the military source, Vega is in this capital under strict security measures because he may be the object of an attack.

No religious authority in Tegucigalpa has reported on the whereabouts of the vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference.

Pablo Antonio Vega was turned over to the Honduran authorities by Sandinist military officials and state security officials from Nicaragua.

The Sandinist government accuses the religious leaders of "creating problems within the state of emergency in Nicaragua, for telling lies bout the revolution, and for carrying out campaigns in favor of the United States," among other things.

32 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES ALLEGED FROM MINE

PA040346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0311 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] A cowardly, criminal attack [words indistinct] killed 12 children, 12 women, [words indistinct], one seriously wounded. At 1700 yesterday, between El Cerro and [word indistinct], on the road to Boca, a bus carrying civilians was hit by an antitank mine. Thirty-two people were killed in this criminal action by the U.S. Government.

The mine is a U.S. [word indistinct] type mine. A mercenary aimed and activated it from a distance, with his target clearly in mind. This proves that the attack against the civilian target was planned cold-heartedly, maliciously [words indistinct]. In view of the serious nature of this act of terrorism, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has drafted a protest note to the U.S. Goverment.

Protest Note

["Text" of protest note sent by the Foreign Ministry to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 3 July]

PA050240 Managua International Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 5 July 86

[Text] Managua, 3 July 1986

Your Excellency George Shultz,

Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr Secretary of State:

Yesterday, 2 July, on the highway running from Bocaycito y El Cerro, Wiwili municipality, an antitank mine exploded when a civilian vehicle went by, causing the deaths of 12 children, 12 women and 8 men. Only one person, who was wounded, survived. All of the victims were civilians.

Today, at 1330, a group of mercenaries armed with rifles, machine guns, and RPG-7's attacked the Bluefields Express on the Escondido River, 27 km from the city of El Rama, killing one civilian. On 27 June, President Daniel Ortega denounced the murder of seven children in a mercenary attack on a peasant cooperative in Camoapa, Chontales Department.

These unspeakable crimes are the result of the policy of state terrorism applied by the Reagan administration against the Nicaraguan people. Being unable to face up to the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, the mercenary groups, organized, armed, trained, and directed by the U.S. Government, have made the civilian population the target of their innumerable crimes, adding 40 more murdered Nicaraguans, including 17 children. Very little can be added to the worldwide repudiation and condemnation of the terrorist policy practiced by the U.S. Government against the Nicaraguan people and government. The immoral and illegal conduct of the Reagan Administration has caused the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans. One may suppose that these last 40 innocent people who were murdered will serve to show the effective way in which the U.S. Government is using the broad experience it has gained in terrorist actions.

Nicaragua, the international community, and even the U.S. people know that only the U.S. Government and Congress are to be blamed for these crimes. To them, we express our most vigorous repudiation of the irrational policy that they are practicing against Nicaragua, a policy which violates the most basic principles of international law and human rights.

The ruling of the International Court of Justice, the highest tribunal of the United Nations, fully condemned the United States for that policy, and the U.S. Government is obliged to honor the findings of the court.

Nicaragua will denounce these acts of barbarism promoted and directed by the United States to the United Nations and the international community.

(Signed) Miguel D'Escoto, [foreign] minister of Nicaragua.

EFE: NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON TALKS WITH U.S.

PA041556 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1240 GMT 4 Jul 86

[By Juan Jesus Aznarez]

[Excerpts] Havana, 4 Jul (EFE) -- The Cuban Government has not issued a statement on the announcement of the upcoming talks with the United States to resume the 1984 immigration agreements.

The U.S. State Department confirmed a NEW YORK TIMES report that Cuban and U.S. officials will meet in Mexico to study the possibility of resuming the agreements, which were suspended on 20 May 1985. On that day, as a result of Radio Marti's initial broadcast from Miami, the Cuban Government suspended the implementation of the agreements and reserved the right to carry out other actions.

Cuban Foreign Ministry sources consulted by EFE avoided making any comment on the information published by the U.S. newspaper.

Political observers in Havana are asking what kind of formulas can be discussed by the two parties to reconcile two positions that, apparently, are irreconcilable.

Cuba feels that as long as Radio Marti continues to operate, it is not possible to resume the immigration agreements. The United States has made it known that it does not plan to close the radio station. In reality, the future of this anti-Castro radio station has become an essential factor for any talks that could take place between Cuba and the United States.

Diplomatic sources in Havana said Cuban and U.S. officials have held "sounding -out" meetings in various capital cities, but this information was not officially confirmed.

Political Prisoners Released

PA041734 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1658 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Havana, 4 Jul (EFE) -- Cuban authorities have released 55 political prisoners and it is expected that more prisoners will be released, sources close to the recently released prisoners told EFE today.

The release took place on 30 May. The prisoners were serving sentences of more than 20 years in the Combinado del Este Prison in the outskirts of Havana, and they had not completed their sentences. The prisoners were released as a group, according to the sources. The release has not been officially confirmed yet.

Another 30 political prisoners had been released on 10 May as a result of mediation by French scientist Jacques Cousteau.

CASTRO SPEECH AT GENETIC ENGINERRING CENTER

FL031222 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0148 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the dedication ceremony of Havana's National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] Distinguished guests, comrades: Our center is not fully completed, only 97 percent of it has been finished. We still have 3 percent more to go. You can all see that there is no grass in the front. The soil has just been brought in. However, some laboratories are already in operation. We believe that this month -- that will be another record -- at least half of the laboratories will begin operating. That is why we want to ask our guests to please forgive us for not having the center 100 percent finished. It is honest to raise the point.

Nevertheless, it is our legitimate right to dedicate it. On my behalf, first of all, I would like to express my most profound gratitude to all the guests who are accompanying us in the dedication, to all those who spoke on behalf of international organizations from third world countries, from socialist countries, to all those personalities in attendance here. We wish to express our gratitude for their encouraging, stimulating, friendly, and kind statements. We also want to express gratitude to others who were invited and could not attend, but sent messages joining the festivities.

We should also express our gratitude in a very special way to the workers, project managers, and technicians who completed the construction of the center in record time. I am obliged to mention at this time the workers of the architectural construction enterprise No 6, which was mainly responsible for the project with the cooperation of other enterprises such as the specialized assembly and construction enterprise. As you know we have here the pilot plant, which is not small. Other participating units are the engineering construction enterprise No 22, the industrial construction and assembly enterprise No 3 -- I do not want to forget any of them, because later on I have to listen to the complaints -- the capital's earthmoving enterprise No 1, and others that assisted in the final phase of construction. There are also the architectural projects enterprises Nos 7, 24, and 25. I hope no one will protest. Not mentioned are the centers which manufactured the parts, the industrial centers, the maintenance centers, the transportation enterprises, the equipment centers, and all those which contributed to the success of this project in one way or another.

It must be said that in the end there were many people involved. I asked Manolo, the enterprise director: Do you think this will be completed by 1 July? And he responded: I am sure it will be completed by then. I know that the construction ministry comrades were concerned, they were holding frequent meetings. Besides, we were visiting the site quite frequently. We could see they were working day and night, even in the early morning hours We also noticed that there was a manpower reinforcement at the end. I do not want to ask how many projects have suffered delays because of this. I know that we have a 2-month delay, at least, in the factory for eyeglass lenses. We have a 2-month delay there, but I believe it will be completed sometime this summer. Some other projects out there have also been delayed, but I am hopeful that in the coming weeks and months we will overcome those delays, which are not so great.

In reality, the men have worked day and night, Saturdays and Sundays included, in this project. I believe that the most important thing is not the quantity of work completed -- 70,000 square meters of floor space. This center occupies 12.5 hectares of land, not including the hotel area.

The most important thing is the quality of the work. I observed that in a recent visit I paid to the laboratory areas. I believe this center has the best quality of construction work in our country. Thus, the workers must be congratulated more for the quality of the work than for the speed of the work. [applause] I believe this is a day to honor the builders because they have done a good job with good quality. During the last few days I said to them: I know we are not going to be 100 percent complete by 1 July, but this is not important, just fix up the facade the best way you can. They had already planted some trees. I do not know how those trees have taken root, that is the truth. Two weeks ago, inside the auditorium there was nothing -- no carpets, no seats, no ceiling, there was nothing.

Today, I was looking at it while the guests were being briefed. I was looking at it and could not believe it. I thought it was a mirage, I thought I was seeing things. This part was one of the last things they did. They have finished this part entirely. I hope the construction of the auditorium cannot be blamed for the microphone failure. I believe the sponsors of the ceremony are responsible for that failure. It has nothing to do with the auditorium. It worked fine, everything -- the lights, audio, air conditioning, everything.

They have made an enormous effort cleaning the place. The perimeter fence had not been completed. I went around here many times and asked if they would be able to finish it. Yes, they finished it, it seems like a miracle. They have finished all the major construction; now the P3, and P4 for caged animals, and the area for the pilot plant have not been finished. The same way I said a few days ago not to rush, I repeat it today. Please do not mess up the quality with which you have worked here.

I also want to tell the builders who will continue to work here, some 300 of you, to please work intensely but maintain the same quality, above all. This is very complex construction work. In electrical wiring and communications connections, it requires some 2,500 kms of wire. That will give you an idea of the work involved. No one knows how many kms of tubing for water service, gas lines, and air conditioning. It is a very complex project. They now have to do the finishing work and, above all, complete it with quality and precision. That is the main interest.

Meanwhile, the scientists will be doing research work. This brigade has other immediate objectives. They have the Frank Pais hospital, which is going to be expanded and it has to be done in 15 months at the most. They have set a goal of less time then... [leaves thought unfinished] I know the builders. In the first few months they think they can do it and slow up and, in the end, they accelerate their work. In this final rush, quality might go by the side as well as productivity. Above all, they go through a period of anguish with the last few days of reinforcements. They ask for support from other projects at the last minute.

I believe that the project they are going to undertake now, the hospital, I believe there will be some 500 men working there this week. One ward has to be built and the surgery rooms finished. I believe they have quite a task ahead of them in the next 15 months. I am sure they will finish in less time. They have set themselves a goal of some 10 or 11 months. We believe it will take a little longer. In addition to the final effort to complete this project, we can announce some more good news. This same enterprise, these same workers 2 days ago began to build a new center called Inmunoensayo, which will be a research work laboratory, and a factory of the ultramicroanalytic system such as you saw today. This is going to be mass produced in that first factory, which will have a capacity to build from 40 to 100 pieces of equipment each year. It is not too big, about 4,000 square metes of floor space, and they have 6 months to build it. I believe they can do it perfectly well in that period of time. They have other construction jobs.

All of the work of this brigade has been programmed and we want them to build with a new style, a continuous process that begins the project and continues until it is completed.

It must be mentioned that this job was not included in the 5-year plan. Not everything can be included in the plans because if we strictly carry out the 5-year plans, we would have had to wait perhaps 5 years, or perhaps more to build the laboratory and the equipment of the ultramicroanalytic system. In that case we would have to wait 5 years. It has always been my belief that 100 percent of the resources should not be pledged in the yearly plan and much less in the 5-year plan. The country should always keep a reserve of construction resources to be able to cope with everything new that comes up. No matter how perfect a plan may be drawn up for 1982 to 1990, no matter how perfect it may be in Janury 1986, by the middle of the year it begins to become imperfect. When 2 more years have gone by it is even less perfect because everything changes, living conditions change. New problems crop up that could not have been foreseen, for which reason we should maintain part of our resources unpledged. This is what gives an advantge to planning, which makes it possible for the country to work with plans and flexibility. If the opposite is done, the plan becomes a straitjacket. Because we had some resources centrally controlled, we were able to undertake this project, the construction of this center. There were some other things, the biological research center was not included also.

However, very few things that we have completed are as important for the country. As I have explained before, this has a history. I experienced great satisfaction listening to Dr (Clavell), an eminent U.S. physician, this afternoon. He did not expain it all, he said he had visited the country. In reality that was the first time we heard interferon mentioned. He had visited our country, visited many of our health institutions. He had talked to many people. I knew he was an eminent oncologist, I asked him: tell me, what is the status of U.S. research work in the struggle against cancer? It was the first time he spoke to me about the ongoing research work with interferon, research work which was going on in his hospital. He even asked me to send a physician to his hospial so that he could observe the ongoing research work. As a precautionary measure, I sent two physicans. In law, this is referred to as what is abundant, cannot be harmful. [laughter in the audience]

I sent two physicans, Pedro Limonta and one other. Dr (Clavell) rceived them and explained to them the ongoing research work. The two comrades returned full of enthusiasm.

Thanks to the visit, we made contact with the center producing interferon in Denmark, I mean Finland. We also wanted to participate in that research work, and we will gladly accept it and will collaborate with U.S. institutions working in this field, taking into consideration our modest resources, of course, and any other institution in the world struggling against this disease, AIDS, or any other plague or diseases affecting mankind.

I recall this gesture with great gratitude as it came from a person, unquestionably generous -- I do not know if he will like to hear this -- noble, philanthropic, who did not hesitate in offering information in this field of medicine. Thanks to that visit, contact was made with another generous, noble, philanthropic person, Dr (Kantel) of Finland.

We contacted him and we told him we wanted to learn about the technology involved in producing interferon. He invited us to send two technicians but, following the same principle, we sent six investigators. When he received the six, he was pleased because he realized the comrades [laughter in the audience] had great interest in their work.

He was being visited by persons who had a commercial interest, so the comrades who went to work there impressed him every much. They had no commercial interest, they were concerned with health matters. They learned the technology. In less than 2 weeks they were taught the essential part of the technology. While they were there [in Finland], the first laboratory was installed here in a protocol house. That is the history. In that first laboratory, on 28 May 1981, less than 6 months after my talks with Dr (Clark), the first dose of interferon was produced.

That coincided with the dengue epidemic. Supposedly the interferon was produced for cancer research work, but we had to use it for some serious cases of dengue. Subsequently, lots of research work was conducted against viruses and the struggle against some turmors with some satisfactory results, and others we may call encouraging. There was a time when this product had great prestige, later on it lost some. Now we have some encouraging indicators in certain types of cancer. There is a publication outlining a number of cases of patients who survived, much more than the amount of time lived with just radiation. The combination of leukocytic interferon with radiation is offering encouraging signs. In this, like in all things, one must be very careful when dealing with health problems. But, I believe a lot of research work remains to be done, especially in alpha and in gamma. I do expect lots more from the combination of interferons, of which a lot still remains to be investigated, combined with other means, above all radiations.

One must see the effect of the linear accelerator on this. We are trying to acquire one of those type of equipment which can emit a greater amount of radiation and more precisely, more concentrated. We are acquiring the equipment and will continue this type of research work, not only with the cobalt pump but also using the linear accelerator. We will gladly pass that information to any center working on this. In reality, now that we have had such encouraging results, we are planning to expand the research work. As you all know, these medicaments, this technology can only be used in terminal cases. When it is not a terminal case, the known technology has to be applied. For the time being, one cannot experiment with patients, one cannot experiment with human beings. This moral aspect of medicine must be uppermost in our minds. Just in terminal cases, when no other technology will work, one can desperately experiment for a favorable solution of the problems. A lot remains to be investigated.

The real facts, the information, the visit to Texas, the contacts with (Kantel), the interest aroused by this product, the first successes contributed greatly to the concerns for biotechnology in our country. Possibly, the human aspect of these investigations is what did it. They were directed to the field of medicine mainly. That greatly stimulated our interest. That is the way the idea to build the first center of biological research work emerged. That was the first center, a very small one. Compared to this one it is small, it had 4,000 square meters. That is the place where the personnel who is coming to work here underwent training.

The idea of this center emerged quite a bit later, as a result of all this process. It was not absolutely by chance. It was encouraged by the results attained at the biological research center. The idea to make a greater effort emerged. Contributing greatly to this was an idea of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization]. It had a project to build a center of genetic engineering and biotechnology, and we heard about it. We, of course, hoped to be assigned that center. This implied that we would have to build the installations, housing for the students, the country had to make a serious investment. The UN organization will make a contribution in equipment and cooperation in scientists.

The truth of the matter was there were too many countries vying for it. Some European countries were trying to get the center. We met with the UNIDO committee and told it we wanted to vie for the center as a Third World country and as a country that had been working in the field of biological research and other fields, as a country which had been successful in the struggle for public health. We thought we had the merits needed to vie for the center. But, there were many, many vying. That is the truth. Some countries were even offering $40 million. I am not going to mention the countries. I do not want anybody hurt by this. But there were two European countries which each offered $40 million to host the center. We said: Where are we going to get that kind of money to compete, to make such commitments?

But we were defending the principle that even if we did not get the center, hat it be assigned to a Third World country. That was the proposal we made. We defended that idea with great determination. There was a group of countries supporting us, but we gave up the aspiration of hosting the center and gave our support to India, which presides over the Nonaligned Movement and is a Third World country. We supported it.

In the end, the final decision was made and the center was divided between India and Italy. I believe Italy is going to conduct the applied research work and India is going to conduct fundamental research. Prior to the final decision and before we gave up hosting the center, we were very impatient to make progress in this field. In view of that situation and the diversity of aspirations, and because we did not want to get involved in conflicts with anyone, we decided to give it up and develop it on our own. We said: Instead of one, there will be two genetic engineering and biotechnology centers in the Third World. And we decided to build the center. Do not be misled, there were lots of efforts involved in this. It was not the case of many millions of dollars, but there were a few. In pesos, there were no problems. It is estimated that this center will cost 60 million pesos.

I estimate that a center of this quality in the United States would cost $250 million, that is anywhere in California or New York. The 70,000 square meters it has have to be multiplied by $3,000 per square meter, that is $210 million plus the land, plus materials, etcetera, or equipment. I estimate $200 million. We have built the center with $60 million [as heard]. Because this center was not included in the 5-year plan and all the available material was committed, we had to buy construction materials for this center in foreign currency. We had to buy high capacity power plants that we could not get in socialist countries. We had to buy elevators of the type we needed here. We had to acqurie the air conditioning equipment. All that raised the cost somewhat higher than $15 million and $8.5 million in equipment so far. But somewhere between $25 and $26 million will be the total, if no other expenses come up. That is the country's investment in this center. Nevertheless, we are already obtaining the first benefits of this project. The plan of the capital's hospitals expansion amounted to $35 million in foreign currency. That is an ambitious plan, which involves raising the number of beds by nearly 50 percent. The first estimate dealing with elevators, air conditioning, power plants, etc. amounted to $35 million. But with the experience we gained here, we decided to buy smaller power plants for the more important hospital areas, which can be bought in socialist countries; we will build the elevators ourselves with parts purchased abroad; we will build the laundries with parts purchased abroad; we will build the air conditioning equipment with parts purchased abroad, etc. With these adjustments, of the $35 million estimated for that plan -- that plan was developed hurriedly because, even though we had made great progress in the interior of the country, we had a deficit of hospital beds in the capital -- we are going to make all those components here in our mechanic industry, and we are going to reduce the expense of foreign currency for the expansion of the capital's hospitals to less than half of the $35 million.

We are going to reduce it to $15 million. At present, there is ongoing work on all those construction projects. This enterprise is going to participate in it.

Among those hospitals, we have the expansion of the Frank Pais hospital, one of the best in the country in orthopedic medicine. It is a Latin American school in orthopedic medicine. Other hospitals' capacities are going to be doubled, even tripled. It is always cheaper to expand a hospital than to build a new one. I hope that these same workers, this same enterprise will build, beginning in 1979, the clinic-surgical hospital in the west part of Havana, some 300 meters from here, next to the Victoria de Giron School of Medicine. We want them to build with the same quality they built this one. We will allow them 3 years, not 2 years, for building that one. There will not be so much pressure for that construction, but I expect it to be 100 percent completed for the dedication ceremony. I do not want not even that 3 percent left undone because of the bad habit of not completing the work on time. That is the history of this center and the cost. Nevertheless, the UNIDO idea helped us. We adopted the UNIDO program, and we asked the comrades in the biological center to develop this center's program, its functions based on the UNIDO document.

In addition to studying the UNIDO document, they gathered this type of information from other countries, industrialized countries, and developed the program. What determined the size of the center, the square meters, the number of laboratories, etcetera? That was determined by studying the UNIDO program and other countries' experiences, and lastly, the plotting that always takes place between investors, in this case the scientists, and the project managers. The scientists began to ask for so many square meters, so many laboratories, so many meters of land, so many installations for this and for that, and who was going to argue with them? They are scientists and the politicians are not scientists. We could be the victims of any information, whatever they want to give in good or bad faith. I hope that it was in good faith.

The project managers also outlined their plans and, in the end, there is no way out but to do whatever they ask for. They sat down and began asking for this and that, as I did when I was a little boy on the eve of Three Kings Day. [laughter in the audience] They sat down and asked Gaspar, Melchor, and Baltazar [the three kings] for a center that had this and that, everything. Well, now they have the center. That is another historic fact. Those are the things that contributed to the construction of this center. But, one thing they have in mind and we have another. The center is big but I also expect big scientific results in this center. [applause]

It is just also to give special credit to Dr (Sasun), who also spoke here. He is the author of the UNESCO book on biotechnology. That book reached us, we appreciated its importance, its contents. It helped us to form an awareness in the field of biotechnology. It will be the first time we ask permission to print a scientific book, but in this case we behaved like gentlemen, correctly, and thoughtfully and asked permission from UNESCO and Dr (Albert Sasun) to print the book. They gave us permission to go ahead with it. We were so grateful that we did not want to print it on our own and he generously, kindly, something more, enthusiastically authorized the printing of the book. We now have 10,000 printed books. Some have been distributed and others should be distributed in the area of biotechnology and, above all, in the area of biology, in the area of the biological front, of public health, in the more advanced hospitals. I believe that scientific-technical book has an enormous value. Thanks to that book in part, and as I study it -- I have not studied it, I have simply read it, and uderlined some things... [leaves thought unfinished]. I am planning to study it in depth so that I may discuss its contents with the scientists. That is the minimum technical knowledge I need. [applause]

If I do not have at least that, they can say anything to me. We have to thank Dr (Sasun) for this book. I want to take this opportunity to ask the comrades in the Academy of Sciences to make a plan to distribute the 10,000 books to increase the awareness of biotechnology in our country, holding back a few of the books, say 500, leave 500 for some visitors, some persons who might want them. All that has had an influence on this. This is a project with many contributors. I wanted to say this, because I did not want anyone to think it was done by chance, a premonition, that we can see the future, that we discover the importance of things. We simply gather ideas, information, experiences and, in this case, it explains the speed with which it has been built. It can be explained because of the human contents, human objectives, because of the enormous importance of a human nature that this scientific field has. I do not believe no other would have justified the enormous effort that has been made in this. It also explains the why.

In barely 5 and a half years since the conversation I had with Dr (Clark), some 44 products have been displayed by the biology laboratory, and we have been able to dedicate this center. The center's name is genetic engineering and biotechnology, in reality in concepts the genetic engineering is part of biotechnology. But we have adopted this name of genetic engineering and biotechnology following the UNIDO program. So if some perfectionists, people who want to be precise in the use of the lanaguage say that the name is not correct, I want them to know that it is not our responsibility, that it belongs to UNIDO. I believe it is a beautiful name and expresses the importance of genetic engineering in biotechnology. Biotechnology has been going on for the past 6,000 years.

It is said that the Mespotamia, 4,000 years before our era, more than 60 varieties of fermented products, among them beer, were being produced. Beer and biotechnology are very ancient as you can see. [laughter] Since the era of Mesopotamia, there has been biotechnology. Now, the traditional biotechnology... [leaves thought unfinished] we have the production of alcoholic beverages, that is biotechnology -- rum, whiskey, wine, alcohol. I believe that this science, this branch has caused at this time, in the last 10 years, let us say 10 or 12 years, a colossal revolution. Those who have the possibility of deliving into the details of this science are going to be amazed. It is the first time that man has the power to go into the essence of life, the incredible possibility of creating new forms of life by using nature's laws.

I believe this revolution could not have taken place today without the computers, computer science, without the electronic equipment. One is amazed when one reads the amount of proteins in one cell. At least, what I have read in (Sasun's) book, it talks about 50,000 proteins. It talks about millions of (nucleolus) which are part of the genes. I do not want to brag about technical knowledge. I am saying the minimum, the necessary to express the idea that it is something fabulous, much more so than the research work and discoveries made by man with the atom.

That microworld appears to be more fabulous than the macroworld, the world of the stars, which is known to have so many galaxies, thousands and tens of thousands of galaxies, and millions of stars -- I do not believe they have counted them all, or estimated how many there are, because they are very far away at no one knows how many light years aways. But this microworld is at the reach of man and could be a resource or tool very important for man.

In the field of medicine, as you all know, human insulin has been produced. In the past, the insulin used for diabetics -- there are tens of: thousands of them, perhaps more than 100 million; it could be 200 million, I do not have exact figures, but know there are many millions of diabetics in the world -- was made from swine and cattle.

Now, with the genetic combination, they have provided certain organisms with the possibility of producing human insulin. A number of persons, I believe 1 in 10, had problems with the previous insulin. Please note how many millions of persons have benefited from this.

The growth hormones can also be produced this way. Interferon is another product, a product that produces white cells. We began doing it with white cells, but now it is produced by cloning micro-organisms. It is produced in whatever amounts are necessary, otherwise, blood donations would not suffice for the quantity of this type of products that are needed. Intense work is ongoing to find vaccinations via genetic engineering for such troublesome and serious diseases as viral hepatitis, type B, which is the cause of many cancers of the liver. They are studying the possibility of producing this vaccination via genetic engineering. Today it is being produced in other ways, using blood of healthy carriers of the disease. Such a vaccination costs some $200; it is impossible. Several dosages are used. They are trying to find the solution with genetic engineering. They are seeking vaccinations against aids through genetic engineering. If that vaccination is found, it will be an enormous contribution to human health. It would remove from the minds of hundreds of millions, thousands of millions of persons the nightmare that they have today because of that disease.

Using genetic engineering they are also trying to find a vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease, another plague that affects man indirectly. In this way, many medicaments are being sought. But also using genetic engineering, they are seeking -- Limonta [not further identified] talks about this a lot -- the monoclonal antibodies, both for diagnosing diseases and for using it to combat certain diseases. The field of medicine is undergoing a revolution as a result of the development of this scientific branch.

But, as Professor (Sasun) explained, it is not only the fields of health and diagnoses that benefit from this science. Before going into the economic field, we could talk about antibiotics, which is another product of biotechnology, a very modern one. Using genetic engineering and modern biology they are studying important phenomena related to antibiotics, such as why some bacteria develop antibodies and a resistance against diseases. What formulas are there to face up to that?

Thanks to genetic engineering, the productivity of those micro-organisms has been multiplied. At the beginning when they were discovered, they were insignificant amounts. By selection alone, that type of micro-organism could not be obtained, which today has 100 times, 200 times, 1,000 times the productivity that the first micro-organisms had to produce antibiotics. Thanks to genetic engineering, the exchange of genes, they have obtained micro-organisms with an enormous productivity.

Studies of rejection mechanisms are being made today, a new scientific resource so that humankind may benefit from the antibiotics. This is the biggest revolution so far that has taken place in the field of medicine. All this is possible thanks to biology. Biotechnology has a lot to do with agriculure. The possibility of developing the tissue culture, transferring genes from one vegetable cell to another, seeking new varieties which will resist climatic conditions, diseases, salinity in some cases, environmental conditions, varieties whch will have a higher productivity -- something of great importance in a world where thousands of millions of people are suffering from hunger -- are some of the contributions of biotechnology.

Also, as Limonta explained, he said here we have a laboratory that will work in the transfer of genes between mammal cells, the genetic recombination of mammal cells and embryos.

This could have extraordinary results. So that this could be understood, I have said in other occasions we have preserved the DNA of Ubre Blanca [famous Cuban cow which gave many liters of milk daily]. She produced as much as up to 110 liters of milk daily, averaging 105 liters per month, with a high percentage of proteins and fat. What an extraordinary phenomenon could be achieved! Ubre Blanca's DNA is being preserved alive at minus 180 degrees. It could be possible to reproduce such a cow. This is a possibility and is not a fantasy.

What biology has achieved so far could be called fantasy with the help of other sciences, of course. That could not be done until today when we are able to perform all those analyses and others. I believe this is an example I can give our people, an idea of the importance this science has. In agriculture, bacteria could be produced which would fix nitrogen, as is the case today with legumes, which receive nitrogen from the air by means of an association of nodular bacteria that fixes the nitrogen and receives energy from the plant. In the future, bacteria of this type could be obtained to fix the nitrogen in cereals. Can you imagine what that would mean? In other words, fertilizing with bacteria. As you know, fertilizers are very expensive for so many peoples, and they are essential in high agricultural yields, including those new varieties which need fertilizers, or are not able to display all their potential.

There is talk about genes which would even make possible the fixing of nitrogen directly by the plant itself. That is enormously important. But not only in that field, it is needed also in the production of proteins in direct human consumption, or indirectly through the animals. Our country has 12 plants producing proteins using cane molasses, and part of our poultry is fed with the torula we produce from our plants. We have a certain advantage in this area. But it would be extraordinary if proteins could be produced from the straw of corn, wheat, rice, and cane. The possibility of producing protein using bagasse is there. Today we are using it for something else, but this would be more valuable.

Imagine that the hungry world could someday produce protein from all these byproducts of agriculture. That is of enormous importance. They produce many other materials. I mentioned alcohol, reagents, enzymes both for restriction and modification, as Limonta explained. The market is enormous and the need for them is great throughout the world, even biotechnological research requires it. Industry needs it. In addition, these sciences are used in solving environmental problems, in the degradation of waste which could be polluting, even oil that could spill. Recently, we had precisely that, an oil spill, in Cienfuegos Bay. Enormous efforts were made to prevent pollution, a serious damage to the production of shrimp in the bay.

Biotechnology has a lot to do in the production of energy, and alcohol is being produced using bioltechnology. Efforts are being made to develop the production of alcohol using agricultural waste, and I am sure it will be attained. I believe that more important for the Third World is the production of proteins using agricultural waste. This new science also leads to a new industry directed at achieving the application of research work conducted in this field. This means the development of laboratory equipment, and we have the possibilities based on the fact that the comrades at the CENIC [National Center for Scientific Research] have produced excellent equipment, such as the (Suma). This demonstrates the possibilities of such equipment as the (Medicit) and other similar equipment.

Based on those accomplishments, we are building the new (Inmunoensayo) Center. That ulterior step should be given special attention to make good use of all these research activities.

In addition, this center is located in a geographical center where there are other important centers. For example, the Frank Pais hospital, the best in the country is there, a Latin American school of orthopedics. We have the CIMEC [no expansion provided] not far from here. There are two. We have the Finlay hospital, which is being expanded, not far from here. It can be seen from here. We have the Marianao maternity hospital, the ophthalmological center, which is the best in Cuba and is being enlarged, and where very modern techniques are being introduced. Five hospitals! Then there is the new children's hospital under construction not far from here. Six hospitals! And there is the West Havana hospital that will be built 300 meters from here. We will have seven hospitals, several of which will be new and the best in the country! Seven hopitals! A school of medicine, the Victorial de Giron, eight! Three important scientific research centers, the CENIC. This center together with th Center of Tropical Medicine under construction make 10! Two smaller centers, which are the Center Institute of Biology and the Immunological Research Center [Inmunoensayo], construction of which is beginning. That makes 12. And, finally, it is possible that not far from here will be built in the future a research center for the pharmaceutical industry, to attend to the chemical side, inasmuch as this center is concerned with the biological side. These make up the two basic branches on which the development of the pharmaceutical industry is based. Today, we have work with the chemists of the CENIC.

We are thinking about integrating all these institutions into a front, not into one administration, into a scientific-technical-medical front. We will try to get all these hospitals to do research work too, with the support of these centers. These two giants have two electonic microscopes of the most modern type, to mass spectrophotometers [as heard] so that if one breaks down the other can be used. We intend to associate these two centers very closely, that of genetic engineering and biotechnology and the CENIC. We may possibly have 13 centers here with which we will organize a front, with someone to coordinate them who will get them to meet systematically. Because they belong to different institutions, they should program and coordinate among themselves the research work, the exchange of information, and mutual support.

As I explained, this center will have a hotel with 105 rooms for students, for collaborators from abroad, and for people coming here to study at this center, including Cubans also. We intend to have other centers such as this one. Possibly we will work on building a biological research in Camaguey, later on in Santiago de Cuba, in the center of the island, in the eastern end. This will become the central installation of a number of other much smaller units to develop this type of research work in other places of the country. This is not too expensive. The construciton and equipment might be expensive but after that, it depends on the brains, people with talent, with capability, with will to investigate. Thus, we are going to do genetic engineering and biotechnology in these two centers, but we should also do it in the Censav [plant health center] and wherever we can do it, in those important provinces which do not have research centers -- we are not going to have them all in the capital. We will build smaller centers of genetic engineering and biotechnology with will operate in close coordination. We will train many people. It is a very ambitious plan. The most advanced countries have thousands doing research work in this field. We should participate in it. The United States has 150 firms doing work in the genetic engineering and biotechnology field. Estimates indicate that some 50 firms will go bankrupt, that some new ones will begin operations. So the more advanced countries in this field are working in many centers.

You saw here the Soviet comrade who mentioned many biotechnology centers existing in his country. I believe there is something more important than this center, than its material base, than its equipment. I say this very sincerely, it is the personnel who will work in this center.

Not only is this center going to be a pioneer -- the pioneer was the center of biological research, not only is it going to be a vanguard center in biotechnology, it is going to be vanguard among the scientific research centers of our country. Since the creation of the biological research center, since the first physicians went there to learn how to make interferon, since we clearly saw that many human lives could depend on the work of the researchers, the principle of working day and night, morning and afternoon, and Saturday and Sunday, that is, a nonstop schedule was adopted. The concept of the work of the scientific research worker was changed.

I do not believe it will be easy to take this spirit to all research centers, perhaps with time as we continue to progress in that field. But I believe this center is going to be a model of that work spirit.

It is not right to argue about hours of effort when the lives of many persons may depend on the work we are doing. In this way, a new concept of scientific work was created, without work schedule. This is really a revolution. I do not know whether we will be successful in inoculcating this in all the others. But this center has it and I am sure it will maintain it. Sometimes I think of them as the priests and nuns of science. They live in the monastery of biotechnological research, without abstinence, that is marriage among is allowed. [laughter] Let us say without celibacy.

Near this place a community is being built for this center's workers. We hope it will also house the workers of the rest of the research centers as they begin to adopt the same philosophy the genetic engineering and biotechnical center has, as well as the medical school cadres, and the main scientific cadres of the seven hospitals. It will be built toward the southwest. If there is a space between the genetic engineering center and the Frank Pais hospital, we hope to build around 2,000 to 3,000 housing units. So in a way, a great scientific community will be created in this area. You will be so close that you will only have to walk 3 minutes to get from your homes to here.

When we say there are no fixed hours, this does not mean you have to be here. A large number of you are studying, and you are given every chance to do so. THey may tell you to go home to study. This is a new concept. This concept is based on the total consecration to research work, which is what we are asking for.

This is a generation of scientists who will have to make sacrifices in this field and all other fields. I believe that in the field of science we have to work seriously. We have many institutions, but we have erroneous concepts that must be changed, that must be revolutionized. There are still a lot of people who study, who are in a research center. We gave them the university to some agricultural research centers, and some of them work well. But there are also a lot of people who think more about their masters and doctorates than in the objective, practical and important things they must do. Many do research work related to their doctorates instead of subordinating their doctorates to the objective interests of scientific research and of the country. [applause]

This center has to be a model of this, and the doctorate can be sought when it becomes necessary, even if a lot of knowledge is required. But all other interests must be subordinated to research work. We must really revolutionize concepts in the field of research. Comrade Rosa Elena knows it and is working in that direction. For the academy of sciences it will have extraordinary value that you become vanguard members not only in the branch, but also vanguard members in scientific research work as well as an example.

I am going to give an example so you will understand better. This center will have about 170 or 180 high-level professional researchers. It will have about 100 medium-level technicians, and only 80 workers of all other kinds. A minimum staff has been provided, and the most ambitious program has been drawan up to maintain the center with a minimum of 80 persons. There will be approximately three researchers for each worker in other fields. The national average is about 10 in other fields for one scientist! We have begun with the minimum. A few more may be added. But I am sure that this center will not have more than 400 employees in any case.

This means we can build housing. We can provide better living conditions to this center's workers, who without argument will deserve them. We can even provide a somewhat better salary, even though this center's workers do not work thinking of their salaries. They have not had different salaries in the last 4 years. But we are going to establish some small salary increases as an expression of society's consideration and respect for their work. We can always resort to the collateral index [coeficiente ramal].

In this case, we have persons trained to do several jobs, as has been said here. The comrade came here to translate despite the fact that it is not her work at the center. This concept is applicable even to the director, who is director and also has a laboratory and does research work, if they let him. And I hope he is able to. This principle allows us to save a lot in personnel and provides great advantages. Let me give you an example. The CENIC, our neighbor -- we built it 20 years ago when we knew very little about science, when scientifists told us whatever they wanted to say and we believed them, now they continue to say but we do not always believe them, or at least we try to examine what they say -- had a payroll of 1,400 workers. It is much smaller than this center. It had filled almost 1,200 of them, because there are few people, the number of positions is greater.

They have undertaken a policy of rationalization. Little by little... [leaves thought unfinished] today they have fewer than 1,000 workers. I hope that these two centers, together with the biological research center -- which will have 60 workers -- together with the Inmunoensayo center and the factory of equipment for the ultramicroanalytic center -- which will have 86 workers -- all four of them in the end will have fewer workers than all the workers in one of those centers. I believe, if man works, if there are multiskilled workers, if there is dedication, this is possible.

This is not an obligation. I do not tell the CENIC personnel we are going to impose this on them. That is not the way we work. We expect that your example will have a possible impact on the other center, as it is already having. There are more than 200 CENIC workers who have already adopted your work concepts and are consecrated to research work. There are very valuable comrades, very valuable researches in that center who have had good results with the previously mentioned equipment. We do not underestimate that research center. We hope that some day -- not through administrative measures -- they will have the same concept you have through persuasion, conviction, and enthusiasm.

I believe this spirit has to be taken to the university, to the Institute of Tropical Medicine, to the one being conceived for the pharmaceutical industry, to the hospitals. We must take it everywhere. Someday it will have to be taken to all scientific research centers in the country. I believe that we really have to revolutionize the concepts of the way we work. We have discussed this a lot in recent days. On this, there is an ongoing effort in our country. I feel optimistic about the results we are going to attain. But I repeat, you have a strategic value in this struggle.

You who initiated this concept, this new concept, this revolution of the way in which one must consecrate himself to research and develop scientific research... [changes thought] for this reason, this research center is a revolutionary experiment on how to work, a social experiment of great importance, and our party is going to keep a close watch.

I am full of confidence. I am as confident as you are enthusiastic. I am as confident as you are young. I hope that our visitors have seen the extraordinary youthfulness of the workers at this center.

The comrades have been selected for their merits and qualifications, and we must continue to select that way. This year we will begin to work with half of the scientists and we will continue to select the best from the universities, from the new generations that graduate. A principle of continuous renovation must be applied. No matter how much we love our work, we must observe a law, a principle we must follow: those who come to a standstill in research must give up their place to others. Those who come to an end, must give up their place to a new one, so that we will never check the progress of new values emerging from our people and our youth. [applause] That process of continuous renovation will make it possible for us to enrich our system with the best of the new generations of scientists.

I believe this should be a principle applicable to all scientific research centers. It is necessary if we want to advance what is necessary to advance. If we want to make the jump that all underdeveloped countries must make, if we want to fulfill our duties to ourselves and to the Third World countries, we must do it. We should not be guided by speculative ambitions. We work to resolve important problems of our country, but in this field we work with a spirit of solidarity toward the Latin American countries, toward the Third World countries, toward the countries in the rest of the world.

As soon as we have, no matter how small, a scientific accomplishment in any field, above all if it deals with health, we will offer it to other countries. I do not know if we will ever register a patent, or some discovery, I do not know. We have to think of helping other countries. We are aware of the situation they are traversing. It is tragic. It is simply dramatic, worse than ever before.

Some speakers talked about the foreign debt and the problems and catastrophes. In many Latin American countries, the health indicators are worsening over previous decades. The nutrition problems are worsening everywhere. I believe that the sciences and, above all, biotechnology among the sciences, will help or could extraordinarily contribute to the solution of these problems.

Suffice it to say we will cooperate with the United Nations, with the WHO which has honored us with the presence of its director general, with the UNIDO which has honored us also with the presence of our representative, with the UNESCO which honored us with the presence of Professor (Sasun), with the SELA which honored us with the presence of its highest official. Suffice it to say that all institutions may count on our cooperation, our exchange of experiences. India and other Third World countries and India's genetic engineering and biotechnology center may count on our cooperation in this or any other field. We must be very aware that we will work for us and for other peoples. The motivations should be greater. We will not only think about 10 millions Cubans, we will think about thousands of millions of men and women in the Third World who could benefit from our modest effort. We will not try to make all discoveries, make all the progress, but we will make a contribution. There are thousands of scientists throughout the world working in this field.

We are a socialist country. Our institution is socialist. It does not have commerce as a goal, however we will greatly benefit economically if we develop new varieties of cane. Or, if some of the varieties we have lost, such as the Nos 4362 to 8751, excellent producers of sugar which were destroyed by a plague -- perhaps through tissue culture we could have saved them and perhaps someday we will save them, those and others -- varieties capable of resisting plagues. If our country develops a new variety for sugar production, it could extraordinarily benefit by developing a vaccine. We could benefit with a vaccine against the meningococcic meningitis. Just with that many persons could be saved every year, and provide much peace in the minds of the families. That could be estimated statistically, mathematically. We could benefit a lot and, in addition, help others with any vaccine of service to humankind.

Today, efforts are being made to find a vaccine against malaria because of an increase in cases of the disease. The parasites have achieved a resistance to existing chemical products. How many persons throughout the world would benefit if one of these centers, this one, or one in the USSR, or France, England, or the United States, would develop a vaccine against malaria? The benefits cannot be estimated, they are incalcuable. I believe this should a motive of satisfaction for you to know that we can make on of thses contributions to those international efforst. You know we criticifze what we do wrong, and these are many. But we also appreciate all that is done well. We hope that the struggle between those who do things well and those who do not will be won by the first, will be won by those who work, such as you.

And finally, because I have spoken quite a lot, too much for the last speaker of a long list of speakers, I want once more to thank all of you -- the workers who built this center, the guests for honoring us with their presence -- and want to express my satisfaction. This day is not only a holiday for science, ad Dr Mahler said, I believe it is also a holiday for cooperation between the peoples and a holiday for peace. Thank you [applause]

REPORTAGE ON ANPP 10TH MEETING 3-4 JULY

Castro at 3 July Session

FL040306 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] At the time this newscast was prepared, the afternoon session [3 July] of the 10th regular period of sessions of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] had ended. The last report which was presented and debated was the one regarding the report to constituents of the republic's attorney general's office. The document brought up a discussion of the country's housing construction problem, not only the one which the micro-brigades are working on but the ones some citizens have built illegally. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro talked about the subject.

[Begin Castro recording] Consider that, make estimates, because I believe very little is loaned. [as heard]

[unidentified delegate] After you told us about it, Commander, we coordinated with bank comrades and credit was raised to 5,000 pesos for housing construction as you indicated, with the low interest you mentioned.

[Castro] Well, we do not have to establish limits, it could be 500 [pesos] more. Let's find out how much does it cost to build a unit. It could be a little larger, we could control the material, we can allow for upstairs construction to be done.

We have to set guidelines. Damian [not further identified] talked about these problems. The occupation of an area is a result of a certain need. That is why I asked who they were because in reality an individual who gets more and has that kind of [housing] problem can be compelled to commit that violation because he has no other choice. We have to strongly combat illegalities and indisciplines but, at the same time, we should not only solve problems by combating illegalities and indiscipline. We have to analyze the causes that drive people to commit those illegalities and find solutions and see where the most difficult problems are. You as the housing institute should know everything about housing in order to see in which provinces we have the most serious problems, in which province a certain policy needs to be implemented so that when the annual plan is drawn up we can provide a little more material to one of those critical provinces, a little more for construction.

Of course, the most critical situation has developed in the capital. What people do is that more and more people are living in one house. It is an explosive problem, the one that has been created here because of the lack of housing construction. I was saying today that Moa is building 25 percent more housing than the ones being built in the capital of the republic.

I believe that a capital with a population of 2 million cannot solve its problems -- not even to repair the houses that deteriorate every year -- by building 3,000 housing units. Someone was proposing that the other provinces help build housing in Havana. I thought it would not be fair because all the provinces have problems. They are not going to like the capital which forces them to build here. I believe there are enough people, enough workers with skills which are no longer needed but remain in the payroll, enough bureaucracy, and enough overstaffed work centers to build all the housing the capital needs. With that we spare the risk of those who come and may stay here. [end recording]

Meeting Continues 4 July

FL042151 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The morning session of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], which has had the active participation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, has ended with a deep analysis of the main aspects of the work performed by the Supreme People's Tribunal.

The party first secretary showed interest in learning about procedures which are followed in discipline cases and measures taken according to the seriousness of the cases. During the debate, Public Health Vice Minister Dr Eigo Cobelo reported that the ministry is extensively reviewing everything related to medical certificates issued to workers in order to eliminate deficiencies.

During the morning session, bills modifying the electoral law and municipal assembly regulations were approved.

Roberto Veiga underscored the importance of internal disciplinary regulations. He said they are examining discipline violations which most commonly occur in hospitals and that they are working hard in completing disciplinary regulations for those health institutions.

Contra Aid Condemned

FL041908 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] As this telecast ends, we are advised that the National Assembly [ANPP] has approved a document presented by Deputy Rene Rodriguez which condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress to grant $100 million to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution to intensify the dirty war it is waging against Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified delegate] It constitutes a taunt at the efforts and will of the Latin American countries who clearly and repeatedly have worked through the Contadora Group and the Support Group to find the necessary negotiated political solution to the situation in Central America. [end recording]

Message to Brazil

FL042337 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The report submitted to the 10th period of sessions of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] has been approved with a special acknowledgement to Havana Province for the positive work it has done during the last few years. The ANPP has been meeting since yesterday with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Another significant moment was the delegates' approval of a message sent to the Brazilian Parliament on the occasion of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Brazil, which was read by ANPP Vice President Severo Aguirre.

After an in-depth analysis, the 454 delegates approved the report submitted by the Supreme People's Tribunal. Regarding labor indiscipline and especially the absentism issue, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said:

[Begin Castro recording] Undoubtedly, I believe that one of our legislation's weaknesses is that it establishes almost the same kind of sanction to all type of workers. I believe that indiscipline in a hospital is more serious, it has many more consequenes -- she who has to give an injection, a nurse who has to take care [of a sick person] and leaves. That is not as easy as leaving a lathe in a factory. [end recording]

During the third working session, the deputies also approved a report submitted by the republic's Attorney General's Office, bills that modify the electoral law, and municipal assemblies regulatory norms.

Meeting Ends

FL050209 Havana Television Service In Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 5 July, on the national Cuban newscast, announces that the 10th regular period of sessions of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] has ended 1 hour ago.

Castro is seen praising the work of Havana Province and notes its contributions to the people such as milk, potato production and other agricultural food. The announcer mentions that the subject of labor indiscipline was also discussed during this last ANPP session. Havana Province requests the honor of hosting a 26 July main ceremony in the future.

President Castro says that if they are not hit by another natural disaster such as a drought or hurricane, he expects that the supply of agricultural goods will increase. He admits that part of the rice supplies will come from abroad. He says the Soviets offered them 30,000 tons of rice and that Cuba requested a long-term rice credit of 40,000 tons. With this, he notes the rice supplies for 1987 and 1988 will be guaranteed. Castro refers to the mission of high quality fruit enterprises in supplying international tourism centers and parallel markets. He indicates that he met with cooperative members and encouraged them to sell their goods to the parallel markets instead of the former peasants' free markets. He expresses that he is very pleased with the meeting he held with the peasants and with the measures that are being taken to organize the agricultural goods supply.

AMBASSADOR SOTO ENDS TOUR IN MOSCOW 4 JULY

FL042223 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1820 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Lionel Soto, Communist Party of Cuba secretary and ambassador to the Soviet Union, today departed for Havana after fulfilling diplomatic functions for almost 3 years, government, and state officals, has been received during the last 2 weeks by numerous leaders, including Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and RSFSR Prime Minister Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Peter Demichev, USSR Presidium first deputy chairman, decorated Soto with the Friendship With the People's Order, which has conferred to him on 16 July for his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba.

BAHAMAS

PLP DEFEATS FNM IN BY-ELECTION; RESULT CHALLENGED

FL051526 Bridgetown CANA in English 1703 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 4, CANA -- Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) retained a parliamentary seat in a by-election here this week, seen as a crucial popularity test for the government after a major drug-related corruption scandal two years ago.

But the main opposition Free National Movement (FND), led by lawyer Kendal Isaacs, alleges the poll was fraught with irregularities and plans to challenge the result of the courts.

The PLP's candidate, Dr Matthew Rose, polled 937 votes to win the St Barnabas seat compared with 610 for the FNM's Edmund Moxley, a seasoned campaigner. Some 1,547 registered voters out of a total of 2,972 cast ballots.

In the general election of 1982, the PLP candidate, Sinclair Outten, whose death caused Monday's by-election, won by exactly 300 votes.

A general election is due by September 1987, but is widely expected this year.

BARBADOS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FL032142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 2, CANA -- The new Barbados Government, headed by Prime Minister Errol Barrow, wants to maintain the normal friendly relationship the country has long had with the United States, according to Foreign Minister Cameron Tudor.

But Tudor says Washington must recognise that the independence of Barbados and the sovereignty of Caribbean states are an ongoing commitment of the Bridgetown government.

What this government wishes to emphasize -- and we say this to the United States as we say to other powers -- (is that) the indpendence of Barbados and the sovereignty of Caribbean states is an ongoing commitment to us and so long as this is recognised and is not offended in any way, there's no reason why Barbados and the United States on the one hand, and Commonwealth Caribbean states and the United States on the other, cannot coexist and live friendly in the warmest possible relations.

Tudor was speaking in a wide-ranging interview on the new government's foreign policy, broadcast on the privately-owned Voice of Barbados Radio.

We have normal, friendly relations with the United States and we'd like to keep it so, he said.

In view of repeated criticism by Barrow of U.S. policy in the region, some observers had pointed to a possible major shift in Bridgetown's policy towards Washington.

On ties with Britain, the former colonial power here, Tudor said while the relationship was normal, Barbados was disturbed by the racial situation there.

Government was seeking through diplomatic channels in an ongoing process to have this question addressed, he said.

Tudor was critical of Britain's opposition to tough sanctions against racially-divided South Africa. He said: We are going to have to speak very firmly over minds to them on the South African issue because this is coming to a head.

Tudor said the new government welcomed the shift towards democratic, stable governments in Latin America. This trend could help facilitate a closer relationship between Latin America and the English-speaking Caribbean, he said.

Looking at the Central American crisis, he expressed the government's wholehearted support for the peace process of the four-nation Contadora Group. We would like to support all their efforts, he said.

Asked if he saw an active role for Barbados and other Caribbean Community (Caricom) states in helping Haiti's return to the democratic fold, Tudor said: When a society is undergoing fundamental change as is now the case in Haiti, it is best to stand ready to help if called upon and not to interfere too much.

HAITI

DUVALIER DISMISSES ACCUSATIONS OF THEFT

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[Text] Paris, July 4 (AFP) -- Deposed Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier, who has been accused of extorting millions of dollars worth of public funds from his poverty-stricken nation, Friday denied that he had enriched himself at the expense of the people.

In a letter from his exile home in southern France to the Paris daily LIBERATION, Mr Duvalier said estimates of his personal wealth should be divided by at least 50. "I don't believe anyone can take seriously these bizarre tales that I dealt in arms or smuggled drugs especially when I mercilessly hunted drug traffickers in Haiti," he wrote.

He dismissed claims by the current Haitian government that he had amassed more than 900 million U.S. dollars from public coffers. "(the claims) should be divided by 50 or more," he said, adding that his major assets: a farm, a seaside mansion, some property and an important collection of art, were still in Haiti.

He admitted that some receipts and payments had not been accounted for and that the Presidential Palace had received cash from various sources. But he insisted this was for the use of the armed forces and for social welfare. He said he would gladly testify before a court "in a civilised country."

Mr. Duvalier and his family fled in February after his government collapsed in the face of a popular revolt and pressure from Washington. He was given 'temporary' exile in France until a suitable host country could be found.